The CANADIAN ROSE ANNUAL

1993

THE CANADIAN ROSE ANNUAL 1993

Ethel Freeman

EDITOR

Published by
The Canadian Rose Society
10 Fairfax Crescent
Scarborough, Ontario, M1L 1Z8

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

https://archive.org/details/canadianrose1993cana

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

The Canadian Rose Society (and its predecessor, The Rose Society of Ontario) is 80 years old this year. To celebrate we asked some of our outstanding rosarians who are at least as old as the Society to share their thoughts on roses with us. Their articles make delightful reading and certainly bring home the fact that the problems of rose growing in Canada have not changed much over all these years.

To continue our nostalgic theme, John Court has given us a historian's view of Glendon Hall and the Canadian Rose Society's test garden of Old Roses which once existed there. And the address at the Fall Meeting, given by Stephen Scanniello, Rosarian at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, was on "The Evolution of Climbing Roses". (It is reproduced here for the benefit of all those who were unable to attend.)

Looking to the future, we are delighted to show you some promising new roses hybridized by two Canadian amateurs; George Mander and Joyce Fleming. We also introduce a summary of Dr. David Richardson's column on recent literature on rose research, which appears in the Royal National Society's *The Rose*. Although very technical, it contains something for every serious rose grower.

The number of contributors to "The Clearing House" is down slightly this year, but it is still invaluable. Audrey Brisbane has done a marvellous job computerizing the whole section. Special thanks to her and Rachel Flood.

This Annual will arrive in your mailbox after the Holiday season, when the days are the shortest and winter is really settling in. We send it with the hope that it will brighten the dark days of winter and make you think of spring and the new roses you will soon enjoy.

Ethel Freeman

CONTENTS

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK - *Ethel Freeman* i
PATRONS, OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS 1
PRESIDENTS OF THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY 3
CRS DEMONSTRATION GARDENS 4
MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT - *Doreen Stanton* 8
MINUTES OF THE 1993 ANNUAL MEETING 9
1993 NATIONAL ROSE SHOW - *Brenda Viney* 13
REMINISCENCES ON ROSES - *Robert H. Keith* 17
ROSE BREEDING IN CANADA - *Dr. Ian Ogilvie* 19
GROWING ROSES FOR ALMOST 60 YEARS - *Ernest B. Jubien* 25
THE CHANGING FACE OF THE ARTISTIC SECTION IN CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY SHOWS - *Mary Baillie and Audrey Meiklejohn* 29
GLENDON HALL AND THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY - *John P.M. Court* 31
ROSES - TODAY AND YESTERDAY - *William Brennand* 43
PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS IN CANADA - *Keith Laver* 45
A WEST COAST GARDEN - *William Meagher* 47
THE EVOLUTION OF CLIMBING ROSES - *Stephen Scanniello* 49
AN INVITATION TO ROSEWORLD '94 - *Sam McGredy IV* 64
RECENT LITERATURE ON ROSE RESEARCH - *Dr. David H.S. Richardson* 66
THE CLEARING HOUSE - *Audrey Brisbane and Rachel Flood* 74

THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY

CHIEF PATRON

His Excellency, The Right Honourable Ramon John Hnatyshyn
P.C.,C.C.,C.M.M.,C.D.,Q.C.
Governor General of Canada

PRESIDENT d'HONNEUR

Son Excellence le très honorable Ramon John Hnatyshyn,
C.P.,C.C.,C.M.M.,C.D.,C.R.
Gouveneur général du Canada

PATRONS

Dr. & Mrs. J. Baillie
Judge M. Cadsby
Mr. S. Else
Mr. R.H. Keith
Mr. K. Laver
Mr.S. McGredy IV
Mrs. A. Meiklejohn

HONOURARY PRESIDENT

Mrs. Audrey Meiklejohn

HONOURARY DIRECTORS

Mrs. M. Baillie
Mr. T.W. Brennand
Dr. L. Laking
Mr. M. Stockdale
Mrs. C.T. Wilson
Mrs. B. Biddulph
Mrs. E. Fallis
Mrs. J. Laver
Mr. J. Whytock
Mr. C.D. Yeomans

OFFICERS

PAST PRESIDENT

Mr. Paul Graber

PRESIDENT

Mrs. Doreen Stanton

TREASURER

Mr. W. Dunn, 128 Anthony Road, Downsview, Ontario, M3L 1Y9

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Mrs. A. Graber, 10 Fairfax Crescent, Scarborough, Ontario, M1L 1Z8

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. J. Anderson
Mrs. J. Cooper
Mrs. C. Finch
Mr. P. Graber
Mr. K. Laver
Mr. G. Pagowski
Mr. G.W. Wade
Mr. G. Whittamore
Mr. R. Chambers
Mr. Wm. Dunn
Mrs. E. Freeman
Mr. C. Lamrock
Mr. R. Linton
Mrs. D.Stanton
Mr. P.G.Webster

AUDITOR

Mr. P. Smith, 86 Cumberland Dr, Mississauga Ontario, L5G 3M8

REGIONAL DIRECTORS

Mrs. I. Chambers, 3480 Windsor St, Halifax, N.S. B3K 5G4
Mrs. J.K. Tyler, 441 St. George St, PO 474, Annapolis Royal, N.S. B0S 1A0
Mr. J.B. McGinn, 78 Edinburgh Dr, Charlottetown, PEI C1A 3G4
Mrs. C. Laberge, 4847 des Erables, Montreal, P.Q. H2H 2E3
M. J.J. Lacroix, Box 118, 18 rue du College, Lacolle, P.Q. J0J 1J0
Mr. S.C. Martin, 276 Boul. Bourgeois, C.P. 291, Napierville, P.Q. J0J 1L0
Mrs. E. Ouellette, 19 Bras D'Or, Pte. Claire, P.Q. H9R 1W5
Mr. G. Blyth, 219 Dick St, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 1N3
Mrs. A. Cline, Box 1262, 15 Spruce St, Capreol, Ont. P0M 1H0
Mr. D. Deeley, 2860 Taunton Rd, RR#4, Bowmanville, Ont. L1C 3K5
Mr. J. Gillett, RR#2, Dutton, Ont. N0L 1J0
Mr. R. Keith, 355 Broadway, Orangeville, Ont. L9W 3Y3
Mr. H.A. McGee, 41 Outer Dr, Lambeth, Ont. N0L 1S3
Dr. F.A. Rahmel, 820 Rahmel Rd, RR#1 Baileboro Ont. K0L 1B0
Mr. G. Wade, 205 Cherry Ct, Barrie, Ont. L4N 4A5
Mrs. B.E. Biddulph, 39 Bathgate Bay, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 0L3
Mr. Wm. A. Archibald, 3149 Bliss Cres, Prince Albert, Sask. S6V 7M1
Mrs. P.M. Coulter, 1216 2nd St. N.W., Calgary, Alta. T2M 2V6
Mr. G.W. Shewchuk, 10231 Fulton Rd, Edmonton, Alta. T6A 3T5
Mrs. A. Brisbane, 28 - 928 Bearwood Lane, Victoria, B.C. V8Y 3G1
Mr. T. Brown, 1560 Eden St, Coquitlam, B.C. V3J 2R1
Mrs. V. Heaslip, 1025 Greenridge Cres, Victoria, B.C. V8X 3B8
Mrs. M.B. Mathews, 1119 Columbia St, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2W3
Mr. Wm. Meagher, 11445 - 207 A St, Maple Ridge, B.C. V2X 0C7
Mr. M. Stockdale, 7218 Braeside Dr, Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1E8
Mrs. J.A. Wood, 7084 Blenheim St, Vancouver, B.C. V6N 1R9
Mr. C.D. Yeomans, 6276 Dunbar St, Vancouver, B.C. V6N 1X4

PRESIDENTS
of
THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY

and its predecessor

THE ROSE SOCIETY OF ONTARIO

1913-15	Mrs. Allen Baines
1916-18	Mrs. G. Graeme Adam
1919-20	Mr. Aubrey D. Heward
1921	Dr. A.H. Rolph
1922-25	Miss Helen L. Beardmore
1926-27	Mr. F. Barry Hayes Sr.
1928-29	Mr. P.H. Mitchell
1930-31	Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose
1932-33	Mr. A.J. Webster
1934-35	Mr. P.L. Whytock
1936-37	Mr. A.J. Webster
1938-39	Mr. P.L. Whytock
1940	Mr. D.C. Patton
1941-42	Mr. A.A. Norton
1943-45	Activities Suspended
1946-47	Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose
1948-49	Mr. A.J. Webster
1950-51	Mr. F.F. Dufton
1952-53	Miss Mabel Stoakley
1954-55	Mrs. P.H. Marshall
1956-57	Mr. F.F. Dufton
1958-59	Mr. W.J. Keenan
1960-61	Mrs. J.H. Baillie
1962-63	Mr. Eric Billington
1964-65	Lieut.-Col. F.E. Goulding
1966-67	Mr. M.A. Cadsby
1968	Mr. O.E. Bowles
1969-70	Lieut.-Col. F.E. Goulding
1971-72	Mr. J.W. Whytock
1973-74	Mr. M.A. Cadsby
1975-76	Mr. Keith Laver
1977	Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky
1978-79	Mrs. J.H. Budd
1980-81	Mr. Ross B. Linton
1981-82	Mrs. Audrey Meiklejohn
1983	Mr. Timothy Bucknell
1984-85	Mrs. Ethel Freeman
1986-87	Mr. James Anderson
1988-89	Mr. Cecil Lamrock
1990-91	Mr. Paul Graber
1992-93	Mrs. Doreen Stanton

CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
DEMONSTRATION ROSE GARDENS

(Chairman: Gib Whittamore, R.R.1, Markham, Ontario L3P 3J2)

Phylis Brewer	Denaman Island B.C. V0R 1T0	604-335-2760
Ted A. Brown	1560 Eden St. Coquitlam, B.C. V3J 2R1	604-936-7419
Jalbert Bradly	22771 - 38th Ave. Langley, B.C. V3A 6H5	604-530-5786
Meryl Mathews	1119 Columbia St. Kamloops, B.C. V2C 2W3	604-372-5415
Bill Meagher	11445 - 207 A St. Maple Ridge, B.C. V2X 0C7	604-465-7886
A. & D. Pastro	5226 McKee St. South Burnaby, B.C. V5J 2T6	604-435-7769
Colin Pearson	559 Rochester Ave. Coquitlam, B.C. V3K 2V3	604-939-4878
Mark Stockdale	7218 Braeside Dr. Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1E8	604-299-3672
C. Wehrfritz	8993 Marshall Rd. Sidney, B.C. V8L 3V2	604-656-5187
Janet A. Wood	7084 Blenheim St. Vancouver, B.C. V6N 1R9	604-263-8700
Denis Yeomans	6276 Dunbar St. Vancouver, B.C. V6N 1X4	604-266-7839
F. Goodhelpsen	5508 90th Ave. Edmonton, Alta. T6B 0N9	403-469-6270
Don Heimbecker	2107 Hope St. S.W. Calgary, Alta. T2S 2H3	403-244-0060
G.W. Shewchuk	10231 Fulton Rd. Edmonton, Alta. T6A 3T5	403-466-8852
Wm. Archibald	3149 Bliss Cres. Prince Albert, Sask. S6V 7M1	306-922-2528
Georgina James	R.R.4, Box 178 Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 3J7	306-931-8883
Wilda Beattie	283 Churchill Dr. Winnipeg, Man. R3L 1V7	204-284-0491
Betty Biddulph	39 Bathgate Bay Winnipeg, Man. R3T 0L3	204-284-6541

Herb Picket	31 Campbell St. Melita, Man. R0M 1L0	204-522-8163
George Blyth	219 Dick St. Waterloo, Ont. N2L 1N3	519-886-6335
Edna Caldwell	R.R.1 Shanty Bay, Ont. L0L 2L0	705-721-0484
R.& S. Capon	2455 Cavendish Dr. Burlington, Ont. L7P 4C6	416-335-3613
C.& I. Finch	21 Ashall Blvd. Toronto, Ont. M4B 3C2	416-755-9735
Rachel Flood	155 Edgehill Dr. Kitchener, Ont. N2G 3W6	519-653-9505
P. & A. Graber	10 Fairfax Cres. Scarborough, Ont. M1L 1Z8	416-757-8809
R. & E. Hopkins	14 Lawrence Ave. Stoney Creek, Ont. L8G 2M7	416-664-4592
Cecil Lamrock	46 Marrakesh Dr. Agincourt, Ont. M1S 3W8	416-292-0321
Walter Lemire	R.R.1 Oldcastle, Ont. N0R 1L0	519-737-6788
Larry Lougheed	19 Sundance Cres. Scarborough, Ont. M1G 2M1	416-439-7494
Harry McGee	41 Outer Dr. Lambeth, Ont. N0L 1S3	519-652-5728
A. Meiklejohn	135 Bombay Ave. Toronto, Ont. M3H 1C5	416-633-9195
M. Miller	651 Walkerfield Ave. Peterborough, Ont. K9J 4W1	705-745-5128
D. Stanton	172 Maplehurst Ave. Willowdale, Ont. M2N 2B9	416-229-0656
Gerry Wade	205 Cherry St. Barrie, Ont. L4N 4A5	705-722-6163
Gib Whittamore	7080 11th Line Markham, Ont. L6B 1A8	416-472-9279
P. Wiliamson	5 William St. Lakefield, Ont. K0L 2H0	705-652-8696
Jean Lacroix	18 rue du College La Colle, P.Q. J0J 1J0	514-246-2775
L. & S. Martin	276 Blvd Bourgeois Napierville, P.Q. J0J 1L0	514-245-3917
M. & B. Nason	65 Union Blvd St. Lambert, P.Q. J4R 2M4	514-672-1893
Wilfred Armstrong	R.R.2, Box 2017 Granville Ferry, N.S. B0S 1K0	902-532-5059

CANADIAN PUBLIC ROSE GARDENS

British Columbia	
Burnaby Centennial Rose Garden	Burnaby
Minter Gardens	Chilliwack
Dogwood Pavilion	Coquitlam
Park&Tilford Garden	North Vancouver
Butchart Gardens	Saanich
Agriculture Canada StationSummerland	
VanDusen Botanical Gardens	Vancouver
Stanley Park	Vancouver
Manitoba	
Agriculture Canada Station	Morden
Assiniboine Park	Winnipeg
Ontario	
Horticultural Society Arboretum	Barrie
Central Park - New Street	Burlington
Nelson Park - New Street	Burlington
Royal Botanical Garden	Burlington
University of Guelph Arboretum	Guelph
Freeport Hospital	Kitchener
St. Lawrence Park Commission	Morrisburg
Victoria Park Restaurant	Niagara Falls
Niagara Park, School of Hort.	Niagara Falls
Gairloch Estate	Oakville
Canadian National Exhibition	Toronto
Casa Loma	Toronto
Edwards Gardens	Toronto
Chippawa Park	Welland
Queen Elizabeth Gardens	Windsor
Quebec	
Agriculture Canada Station	L'Assomption
Montreal Botanical Garden	Montreal
Connaught Rose Garden	Mount Royal
City of Montreal Rose Garden	St. Helen's Island
Le Floralis Rose Garden	St. Helen's Island

Nova Scotia

Historic Gardens	Annapolis Royal
Halifax Public Gardens	Halifax
Haliburton House	Windsor

Prince Edward Island

Malpeque Gardens	Malpeque

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

When I sit down to write these messages, particularly the one for *The Annual*, I really have to put myself into an expansive mood. I have to try to think country wide and not just of my own little bit of Canada.

Summer is fading as I write and it is a good time to look back over the past year and start thinking of the next one.

Looking back, the National Show in Vancouver last June is still a wonderful, happy memory. We in Toronto cannot hope to duplicate its success but we know that the 1994 Show in Toronto will still be great, even though its actual location is still under discussion.

The Miniature Rose Show in July was a successful venture again, thanks to Cec Lamrock and Paul Graber. We expect that it is now established as one of our annual events.

Next year holds a lot of promises, the best of which will probably be the World Federation of Rose Societies' Convention in New Zealand in November, 1994. We are trying to arrange some sort of group trip so that we Canadians can be a cohesive but not an exclusive group.

The Rose Sale is set for April 30, 1994 (yes, we are going back to Saturday) at the Civic Garden Centre in Toronto. This is our great money maker as well as providing a wonderful service to our members in Southern Ontario. It allows you to get the pick of varieties from most of the good nurseries in the area at one place. Definitely worth a journey, to quote the Michelin Guide!

September 1994 will see the start of a Rose Judges' Training Programme here in Toronto. We have already had requests to expand our training for the rest of the country, and a plan to videotape the sessions is now in the works.

There will, of course, be a Slide Competition, and if you like taking pictures we urge you to take part. And do remember "The Clearing House". It really is a great part of *The Annual*, but it does not work without the active participation of a lot of rosarians. And, as always, spread the word about the Canadian Rose Society. Members are what make a useful Society and participation is what makes a better rosarian!

To all of you I wish the joys of the season and a happy and healthy New Year for yourselves and your families. May your worst trouble be smaller than a rose blackspot and your best happiness as lovely as a rose!

Doreen Stanton

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY

Held on Sunday, March 28, 1993 at 2:00 P.M.
Civic Garden Centre, Toronto, Ontario

There being a quorum of twenty-five members present, the President, Doreen Stanton, called the meeting to order at 2:10 P.M.

Flicka Elliott moved and Gerry Wade seconded the motion that the Minutes of the last Annual Meeting, March 29, 1992, be accepted as published in the 1992 *Rose Annual.* Carried.

President's Report: The President, Doreen Stanton, gave her Annual Report. The report follows.

Treasurer's Report: The Treasurer, William Dunn, presented the financial report of the Society, as audited by Paul Smith, a copy of which is available on request from the Secretary. William Dunn moved, seconded by Richard Chambers, the adoption of this Financial Statement, as read. Carried.

Paul Graber moved, seconded by Claire Finch, that Paul Smith be appointed as our Auditor for the following year. Carried.

Nominating Committee: The Chairman, Paul Graber, submitted the following nominations for a one-year term to the Board of Directors:

James Anderson	Richard Chambers	Janeth Cooper
William Dunn	Claire Finch	Ethel Freeman
Paul Graber	Cecil Lamrock	Keith Laver
Ross Linton	George Pagowski	Doreen Stanton
Gerald Wade	Philip G. Webster	Gilbert Whittamore

Paul Graber moved, seconded by Cec Lamrock, that the slate of officers be adopted as nominated. Carried.

The President made announcements about the Rose Sale on Friday, April 30, 1993 and about the National Rose Show, to be hosted by the Vancouver Rose Society on June 27, 1993. She urged everyone to participate in these events.

Richard Chambers moved that the meeting be adjourned at 2:30 P.M. so that we could all enjoy our delightful speaker, Mr. Frank Benardella, O.B.N. Carried.

ANNUAL MEETING - PRESIDENT'S REPORT

As with most people new at any job, I could not decide where to begin when I was elected President a year ago. However, I quickly discovered that I had a lot of support and a lot of good examples to follow, and things began to come together. I must admit that one of the things I have not yet learned to do well is to chair Board Meetings. I become so interested in what everyone has to say that I let them wander off the subject and then I suddenly realize I don't remember which item on the agenda we should be discussing.

But I am not going to do that today. On the whole, we have had a very good year as a Society. Our 1992 Annual Meeting was highlighted by the visit of Robert Osborne of Corn Hill Nursery in Petitcodiac, New Brunswick - a part of the country we in Toronto feel we know too little about. This was in some measure an extension of the theme of the 1992 *Annual*, which provided much information about hardy Shrub roses.

The April Sale of Rose Bushes was organized with smashing success by Jim Anderson and company. We wish to thank all the nurseries who so generously supplied us with bushes and Keith and June Laver for their most kind assistance in potting them up. The weather did not favour us on the day of the Sale, with thunder and lightning and pouring rain all day long. Fortunately, it did not deter our customers, who still came out for our excellent selection of good roses, and we managed to make almost as much money as the previous year. Over the last few years the Rose Sale has proved to be our most successful way of keeping our budget balanced and our membership fees in line.

In June The York Rose & Garden Society hosted the National Show in Toronto, to considerable success. The roses were gorgeous and most bloomed at just the right time. Thanks to the efforts of Richard Chambers, who was Show Chairman, and Patricia Cook and Ethel Freeman, who designed the setting, we had a visually satisfying if not financially satisfying event.

In July we held something we have talked about for a long time - a Miniature Rose Show. No, not a miniature show, but a great big beautiful Show of Miniature Roses. It was held at Sherway Gardens in Mississauga, Ontario and, with considerable enthusiasm, they provided all the props except the vases and the roses. There were prizes for the winners, lots of tables, decorative background materials - everything that makes a show look good and be a pleasure to take part in. Paul Graber and Cec Lamrock organized the event almost overnight. We had many exhibitors, even with so little advance publicity, and there were lots of spectators. We are hoping to do the whole thing again this year.

In July as well, we again enjoyed the Laver's hospitality at their annual Open House. Do I need to tell you that it rained again, so the numbers were less than usual. But we did see Iris Chambers, our regional

Director from Halifax, which certainly added to the pleasure of the day.

In September, the speaker at our Fall Meeting was Lynn Collicutt, rose hybridizer with Agriculture Canada in Morden, Manitoba. She continued the theme of hardy Canadian Shrub roses and her talk was published in the 1992 *Annual*. Later in the year we assisted in the publication of a brochure on these roses. We have some of these available, but not enough to distribute to all our members. Therefore, if you are interested please request it from the Secretary.

Near the end of 1992 we lost one of this Society's best friends and most devoted workers, Gerry Walker. Gerry was the long-time Editor of *The Rosarian* and one cannot speak of him without a certain pleasure at remembering a man who was a gentleman in the best sense of the word and a loving friend. In his honour we have created a new National Award for Airborne classes at National Shows. Gerry did his best to make us a truly national Society and we hope that this award will further encourage that ideal.

Another event of 1992 that was less than happy for us was the sale of the mail order part of Keith and June Laver's Springwood Nurseries. It is now in the hands of three young men who are apparently as enthusiastic about Miniature roses as Keith and June. This softens the blow somewhat, but it still signals the end of an era that has meant much to this Society. Keith is still on our Board of Directors and we hope he will continue there for a long time to come.

To happier things - in Harry McGee we have found an Editor for *The Rosarian* who is as close to being a clone of Gerry Walker as the most mad scientist could wish. He shares Gerry's enthusiasm for the printed word; he is as careful in its production and its cost; he searches out information that will entertain as well as inform and he apparently is enjoying himself doing it. Stick around, Harry, you're doing great!

Ethel Freeman continues to produce *Annuals* that cover a wide variety of subjects in a most comprehensive and interesting way. The "Clearing House", produced by Audrey Brisbane and Rachel Flood, continues to be (for me at least) the first read and most often referred to section of the book. Do help to continue making it so by sending in your assessments of the new roses in your garden. Don't be afraid to go against the grain - different opinions from different or the same parts of the country are what make it so interesting.

We are also glad to note that the 1992 *Annual* had three articles about gardens in different parts of the country. Gib Whittamore works hard to stay in touch with our Demonstration gardeners and to publicize their activities. Demo Gardens seem to be something of an exclusive with us. We've never been able to afford anything like the Royal National Rose Society's Gardens of the Rose in England. And in so vast a country, with so many different climates and soils, such a garden in one part of the country would not make sense anyway. The Demo gardens provide ideas

suitable for their own section of the country and an opportunity for people in the area to learn more about roses. We thank all the enthusiastic gardeners across the country for so generously making their gardens available.

We have a new Chairman in the Annual Slide Competition; Donna McQuay who lives near Barrie, Ontario. She has assembled a team consisting of a professional photographer and a rose judge, Reta Caldwell, to actually select the winners. The listing of the winners and at least one picture appear in the *Spring Rosarian*. If you are a photographer, I urge you to take part.

When one sets out to write this report it is with the intention of saying as much as possible about the good things and good people in this Society. However, there are so many that it is difficult not to take up the entire meeting and I don't want to do that. I do however, want to remind you of the National Show in Vancouver in June. If you need an excuse to go to Vancouver this is it! Several of the members of the Board are definitely going to be there and we welcome you all as well. We will try to arrange some group things to do, like seeing some of those lovely West Coast Demo Gardens. Our own Audrey Meiklejohn has been made Honourary President of the Vancouver Rose Society, and while we are willing to share this wonderful lady and perhaps even her namesake rose, we are definitely not ceding her. She is still *our* Honourary President.

We have elected the same Board Members as last year. They do great jobs and we certainly want to keep them around but - we need to find new young blood! No Society will last long if there is no enthusiastic band of would-be leaders waiting in the wings and, unfortunately, we do not seem to be able to uncover any. Stir up yourselves. Stir up your young friends. Tell them that not only is rose growing a satisfying hobby but it will provide them with good aerobic exercise and it will last a happy lifetime.

Finally, and it probably should have been my first thought, my heartfelt thanks to Anne Graber, our Secretary, without whom I would probably have fallen on my face several times. She not only does a great job at what she is supposed to do, she also provides support to all the Board, joins in willingly on any Society venture, probably knows more about roses and rose growing than the rest of us, and just makes my day any time I see or talk to her!

Doreen Stanton
President

1993 NATIONAL ROSE SHOW

by Brenda Viney

The skies were mainly cloudy with the sun peeking out here and there throughout the day. The breeze was slight, the spirits were high....the perfect conditions for a very successful Rose Show!!!

The 1993 Canadian National Rose Show, held in Vancouver on June 27, 1993 in the Floral Hall at Van Dusen Gardens, was indeed a success. We had approximately 1400 people visit the Show and we had a total of 79 exhibitors (including 28 novices) entering 630 exhibits.

One of the highlights of the Show was the arrival of out eastern friends from the Canadian Rose Society. It was delightful to meet them all and to share their enthusiasm for the size and quality of blooms entered in the Show. They appeared to enjoy the Show thoroughly, as well as the next several days when they toured some of our local rosarians' gardens. All in all, a good time was had by everyone and we look forward to hosting the Canadian National Rose Show again in the future.

A fun element of the Show was the arrival of CBC television to tape a segment of "The Canadian Gardener". The crew conducted interviews with Canadian Rose Society President, Doreen Stanton, and the Show Chair, Brenda Viney. They also took shots of many of the roses and visitors at the Show. Watch for this programme to air sometime in November!

The Show consisted of seven Canadian Rose Society National Trophy classes, four Canadian Rose Society Airborne classes and 140 Vancouver Rose Society classes. The winners of each CRS National Trophy class received the beautiful Hybrid Tea 'Audrey Meiklejohn', named for the lovely lady who is the Past President and current Honourary President of the Canadian Rose Society, as well as this year's Honourary President of the Vancouver Rose Society.

The Following are the National Trophy Winners of the 1993 National Show:

TROPHY	VARIETY	WINNER
Three Specimen Hybrid Tea Blooms **W.J. Keenan Bowl**		George Mander
Five Specimen Hybrid Tea Blooms **Paul B. Saunders Trophy**		Terry Martinich

Three Floribunda Blooms Different Varieties **P.L. Whytock Trophy**	T.&C. Brown
Three Stems/Sprays of any Climbing Roses **H.M. Eddie Trophy**	T.&C. Brown
One Specimen Bloom or Spray of any Rose originating in Canada **F. Blakeney Trophy**	Lucylle Maxwell
English Box of Six Hybrid Teas/Grandifloras **S. McGredy & Sons Cup**	Art Pastro
Seven Different Specimen Miniature Blooms **K.G. Laver Trophy**	T.&C. Brown

The winners of the Canadian Rose Society Airborne classes are:

CATEGORY	WINNER
One Hybrid Tea or Grandiflora Specimen Bloom	Audrey Meiklejohn
One Floribunda or Grandiflora Spray	Muriel Stafford

There were no entries in the other airborne classes.

Highest Aggregate, Airborne Classes **Gerry Walker Memorial Award**	Audrey Meiklejohn

Other major winners were:

CATEGORY	VARIETY	WINNER
Best Rose	Loving Memory	Tom Bailey
Best Red Rose	Loving Memory	Tom Bailey
Best White Rose	Canadian White Star	George Mander

Best Pink Rose	Sweetheart	A.&D. Pastro
Best Yellow Rose	Elina(Peaudouce)	Jim McCausland
Best Blend	Just Joey	Mr.&Mrs. Deise
Best Old Garden Rose	Souv du Dr Jamain	Darlene Sanders
Best Floribunda Spray	Sexy Rexy	M.&D. Scott
Best Grandiflora Spray	Prominent	Mr.& Mrs. J. Schneider
Best Miniature Spray	Candy Cane	Archie Watson
Novice Best Rose	Elina	Jim McCausland
Junior Best Rose	Pristine	Silvia Henriques
Grand Aggregate		A.&D. Pastro
Large Bowl Mixed Roses		A.&D. Pastro
Bowl of White Roses		A.&D. Pastro
Bowl of Queen Elizabeth		Mark Stockdale
Bowl, at least 12 Stems, 6 Var.		Terry Martinich
Bowl, at least 12 Stems, 1 Var.		George Mander
Large basket		Mark Stockdale
Small Basket		A.&D. Pastro
Small Bowl of Miniatures		June Hannula
Bowl, any type from before 1867		Janet Wood
Bowl, Dark and/or Medium Red		Terry Martinich
Box, 12 Specimen Blooms		A.&D. Pastro
Box, 6 Specimen Blooms		A.&D. Pastro
Box, 6 Specimen Blooms (75 bushes or less)		Mr.&Mrs. Deise
6 Specimen Blooms in 2 Vases		Mr.& Mrs. C.D. Yeomans
3 Specimen Blooms in Vase (75 bushes or less)		Jill Doyle
5 Specimen Blooms in Vase, Different Colours		T.&C. Brown
Bloom Progression, 3 Stems		A.&D. Pastro
3 Red Specimen Blooms in Vase		Alex Storie
3 Blends Specimen Blooms in Vase		Alister Browne
1993 Designated Rose	City of London	Denis Yeomans
Floribunda, 5 Sprays Diff. Colours		A.&D. Pastro
Palette, 5 Open Miniature Blooms		M.&D. Scott
Box, 6 Specimen Miniature Blooms		T.&C. Brown
3 Mini Sprays in a Vase		Tom Bailey
Novice - 6 Specimen Blooms		B.&B. Galick

Novice - 3 Specimen Blooms	B.&B. Galick
Most Fragrant Rose	C.&M. Henriques
Best Floral Art Design	M. Nakahara
"Songs of a Sourdough"	M. Nakahara
"Maritime Summer"	June Hannula
"Prairie Harvest"	M. Nakahara

Eastern Visitors
President Doreen Stanton, Gibb & Evelyn Whittamore, Muriel & Merrill Stafford

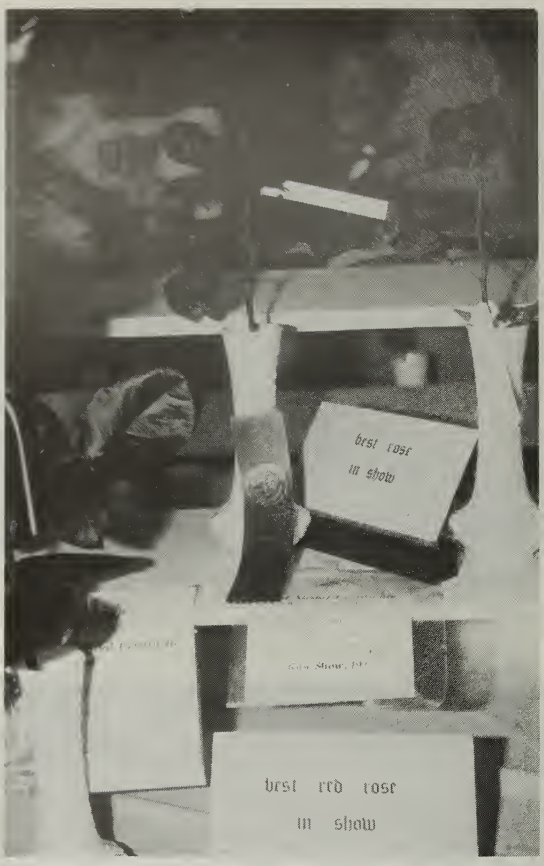
Answers to all your Questions

Discussing the Fine Points

Brad Jalbert and Gerry Twomey

Crowds at the Show

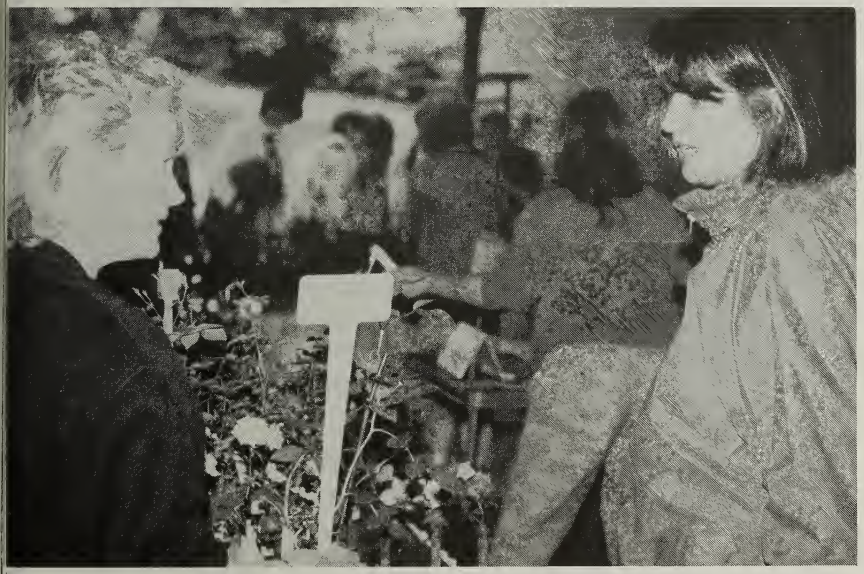
A Friendly Greeting at the Door



'LOVING MEMORY'
Best Rose in Show,
Best Red Rose in Show
won by Tom Bailey

They Look Happy with the Show

Show Chair Brenda Viney (2nd from right) Hard at Work



1993 CANADIAN ROSE ANNUAL: ERRATA

The Canadian Rose Society apologizes for the errors that occurred in transcribing Stephen Scanniello's taped talk to our 1993 Fall Meeting. We happily publish the following corrections and ask that you insert these pages into your copy of the 1993 Annual.

Ethel Freeman - Editor

Corrections/Changes for article appearing in Canadian Rose Annual. 1993

Submitted by: Stephen Scanniello, Rosarian, BBG
Date: February 14, 1994
Article Title: The Evolution of Climbing Roses, pp. 49-63

There are many grammatical errors, but I won't point these out at this time. Also, it should be made clear that the overall awkwardness of the article is primarily due to the fact that slides (that are missing from the text) are an important element of this lecture and are necessary for the narrative to make complete sense. (But I also accept much of the blame for the way the words come out of my mouth!)

It should be further noted that the text presented in the 1993 CRS Annual was not submitted as a written text, but instead, transposed from a tape of the lecture.

At BBG, we do not capitalize the names of rose groups (musk, eglantine, etc.) unless the word is a proper name (Bourbon, Noisette, China). But I understand that everyone has their own style.

I do not give permission for this article to be reprinted ***as is*** without further editing and corrections (which I will be very happy to do).

One final note, I do not mean any disrespect to the Lajoie family of Dallas, Texas. There are definitely ***at least two*** Jeanne Lajoies in this world, and two ***entirely different*** people!

The following pages contain **immediate and absolutely necessary** changes (in **bold type**) to the text of **The Evolution of Climbing Roses, by Stephen Scanniello.**

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to make these corrections.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Stephen Scanniello 2/14/94

p. 49 paragraph 5

.....A very beautiful and simple scene can be created with climbing roses. **In this private garden,** we use 'Seagull' on the right and 'White Cockade' on the left of a simple rustic arch **created from remnants** of a hurricane that came through the garden.

p. 50 paragraph 2

There are records of roses **in cultivation** going back as far as recorded history. In early gardens of .....there were discussions of red and **white** roses growing up over their heads. **(also, change *Rosa eglanteria* to *Rosa rubiginosa* and Eglantine should be eglantine - lower case).**

p. 50 paragraph 3. This paragraph should start:

When the foliage of the eglantine rose is crushed you get the wonderful fragrance of apples from the oil in the leaves. I grow it.....as I brush past it.

During the 19th century a great deal of work was done to "improve" the species, *Rosa rubiginosa*. Lord Penzance of England .....Cranford Rose Garden.

p. 50 paragraph 5

R. helanae is a rather recent species rose. It .....hips. Many species also autumn **foliage** color. This.....hips.

p. 50 paragraph 6

Another species that is not exactly recommended for our **northern** climate as a climber but **(drop which)** is very important in the history of climbing roses is the musk rose (*R. moschata*).

p. 50 paragraph 7

(indent) If you are .....For many years nurseries, especially in the United States, were selling a "Musk Rose". Quite often they were **all selling different roses as the "Musk Rose". But none of them were correct. The "Musk Rose" being sold bloomed in early spring.**

p. 51 paragraph 1

These were white and had.....North Carolina. She was pretty sure that this **found rose** was a least as old as the **'Burwell Rose'** and was convinced that this was the true Musk Rose. After.....and they called it the **'Hollywood Cemetery Musk Rose'.** There were also other **similar** white roses found in **different southern cemeteries, especially on Burwell family plots.** After **extensive** investigations it was found that **the family plot in Hollywood Cemetery was also** related to the **Burwell family** of North Carolina. It is .....Musk Rose.

p. 51 paragraph 2

The Musk Rose.....Noisettes. We can only grow Noisettes to some degree in Brooklyn, but **the Noisettes** led into some of the hardier climbing roses. The.....

p. 51 paragraph 3

A climber that **was derived from an unknown Nosiette** is 'Baltimore Belle', bred.....Prairie Rose. We suspect that one of the other unknown parents of 'Baltimore Belle' could be **an unknown Noisette.** One indication is its inflorescence, which is very similar to that of **an early Noisette which is similar to the inflorescence of the Musk Rose. (eliminate last sentence of paragraph 3.....I probably comes.....Noisette.)**

p. 51 paragraph 4

I am sure.....1803. He called it *Rosa setigera* because the leaves **have a bristle-like coating.** Hence the name *setigera.* Other.....seaboard. It is a late blooming species and, in my opinion, it is **a naturally occurring climbing rose.**

p. 52 paragraph 1

.....and wrap.....winter. As well, the foliage turns a sugar maple **orange** in the autumn. It.....Brooklyn.

p. 52 paragraph 4

Part of the .....wall. **In the rose garden at Castle Howard in England, 'Charles de Mills' is used to make a wonderfully fragrant background** for a garden seat.

'Complicata' .....rose. I followed that advice **when I first planted this shrub in the garden.** The second year I could not find it **where I had planted it** because it had .....autumn.

p. 54 paragraph 2

I have seen *Rosa multiflora* growing in a very sandy garden in **Long Beach Island**, New Jersey. This island is about **3 blocks** wide and 18 miles long, ...1801.

p. 54 paragraph 5

There are some examples.....garden. In Planting Fields Arboretum **in Oyster Bay, New York** you will find 'Crimson Rambler'. This.....today.

p. 56 paragraph 1

Hotel'. Everybody wanted.....quickly. In the autumn of 1930 a **horticulturist discovered** a 'Dr. Van Fleet' in full.....created.

p. 58 paragraph 5

When I was in Bagatelle.....gardens. Apparently it is a **climbing sport** of a floribunda. **(eliminate the remainder of this sentence).**

p. 59 paragraph 1

England. I am .....But it is lovely to have in a **(eliminate lower)** partially shaded part of your garden.

p. 60 paragraph 5 (last paragraph)

We will.....Miniatures. **Many** of the new roses that are going into the garden are from Canada. It.....

p. 63 question regarding 'Westerland'

Mike Lowe

REMINISCENCES ON ROSES

by Robert H. Keith
Orangeville, Ontario

When I look back on the various plants which I have grown and enjoyed through the years, I realize that roses entered my activities when I was quite young. The connection was not made in our garden at home, but in the wild where we saw thorny bushes with lovely pink flowers. Then, in late summer, the bright hips attracted us and we gathered them and threw them around, at each other, at a post or wherever. We were not conscious of the fact that eventually there might be a few more rose bushes in the vicinity some years later. No doubt these roses were *Rosa rugosa*.

At home in North Toronto we had various flowering shrubs; Spirea van Houttei, honeysuckle and lilacs. Our father was very interested in a vegetable garden; but we always had a few of the good annuals such as petunias, alyssum, marigolds and zinnias. Mother enjoyed them in the garden and also loved to cut them. We had no roses at that time so my interest in roses was only lighted stirred, but it developed much more when I was at the Ontario Agricultural College in Guelph, Ontario. This was in the late 1920's and early 1930's. At this time the Ontario Rose Society, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture at the College, established a rose test garden. It basically contained the newer cultivars then available, but also many varieties which were the favourites of the day.

One of the newer varieties that appealed to me was 'Countess Vandal', a soft pink with gold and bronze tinges on the outside of the petals. Another one that I liked was the white Hybrid Tea 'Edina'. Its flowers were not large but were of nice form and it flowered very freely, more so than most Hybrid Teas. There were several reds that were quite popular at that time. One was 'Grüss an Teplitz' and another was 'Étoile de Hollande'. Of the pinks, one of my favourites was 'Betty Uprichard', a Hybrid Tea introduced by Dickson in 1922.

The Committee from the Ontario Rose Society came to the College several times during the flowering period. Several awards were made for worthy candidates. I might add that my comments were listened to and discussed with considerable interest, which gave me quite a boost. And I must also add that I listened with care and interest to what the Rose Society Committee had to say. After all, their experiences were far, far greater than mine. I can also say that I learned a good deal about rose judging from them.

About thirty years ago I was in the mail order business and we sold rose bushes. To reduce the postage costs we had several sizes of plastic bags. The roots were misted with water, then the plants were put in the plastic bag and the bag was sealed. It was then put into a carton of the proper size and off they went. Complaints were almost zero. Today most

garden centres sell potted roses. This works very well and helps to extend the selling period. Of course, many roses are root wrapped with a colour picture and planting information on the outside cover.

For myself, I prefer to get my bushes in the fall. You can get the rose bed thoroughly prepared and ready for the bushes when they arrive. I have had shipments from Harkness in England where the bushes were well packed and arrived in excellent condition. If they arrived too late for fall planting I simply dug a trench and buried them completely. They were in very good condition in the spring when I dug them out.

In early November, 1971 my wife and I were off to New Zealand to attend the first gathering of Rose Societies from around the world. The land, the people, the climate and the roses could not have been better. We saw many wonderful rose gardens as well as the Rose Show of the Rose Society of New Zealand. I had the good fortune to be invited to assist in judging one of the classes. Along with three other judges, I had my hands full. The class called for an entry of three Hybrid Teas in full bloom, each rose in a separate vase. There were thirty-five entries! I liked the specification that the stamens did not have to be showing. The people, the towns, the countryside, all were most interesting. Next it was on to Australia for a week. Then after a short stop in Hawaii, it was back home.

By 1979 we needed a smaller house and a smaller garden. We found this in Orangeville, Ontario. We had about one hundred roses in our garden. The following are a few of those which I have liked very much over the years:

Dainty Bess	Folklore
Garden Party	Peaudouce
Sexy Rexy	Esmeralda
Europeana	Silver Jubilee
Queen Elizabeth	Iceberg

[*Editor's Note: For many years Bob Keith has been recognized as one of the great Rosarians in the Canadian Rose Society. He graduated from the Ontario College of Agriculture with a Bachelor's degree in Horticulture in 1932. He worked in the Department of Horticulture at Guelph for two years and then went to Kew Gardens in England for a year. He returned to Canada and joined George Keith and Sons, Seed Merchants.*

In early 1944 he was approached by CBC Radio and asked to audition for the position of Garden Broadcaster. He received the job and his first broadcast was on February 22, 1944. His last broadcast was on December 19, 1982. As the Ontario and Quebec Gardener his voice and advice were well known to many. He was on the air for almost thirty-nine years and slightly over 2000 scripts. The show was so popular that a survey done in 1968 showed that he had 102,500 listeners.

Today he is a Patron of the Canadian Rose Society, a Regional Director and still dispensing invaluable advice.]

ROSE BREEDING IN CANADA

by Dr. Ian Ogilvie
Plant Breeder, Agriculture Canada

Canada is one of the few countries where governmental institutions have been responsible for much of the research work in breeding roses. Historically, rose breeding in Western Europe and the United States has been primarily undertaken by large commercial nurseries which gradually developed breeding programmes in the late 19th to early 20th century in order to produce new varieties for sale to the public. While we do have one major specialist in breeding Miniature roses (K. Laver, Springwood Miniature Roses), and a few nurseries and interested amateurs who occasionally release a cultivar, most of the work of developing very hardy varieties which can be grown without extensive winter protection in all the major agricultural regions of the country has been undertaken by the Research Branch of Agriculture Canada.

The most popular commercial classes of roses (Hybrid Teas, Floribundas, Grandifloras and Large Flowered Climbers) can only be grown in relatively few parts of southern Canada (coastal British Columbia, southwestern Ontario and the southern part of Nova Scotia) without extensive preparations for overwintering. Even in these regions there are some years when very cold temperatures may occur before the plants are covered by snow, and heavy losses may occur. This has been more of a problem with the modern classes of roses which have been developed for maximum floral production from crosses of tender selections of the species *Rosa chinensis*, introduced from southern China to Europe in the late 18th century. While these newer roses are well adapted to most parts of Western Europe and the United States, they do not have sufficient hardiness for most parts of Canada or for some parts of the United States, Scandinavia and Central Asia. Non-repeat flowering cultivars developed from very hardy wild species were the only roses suitable for such regions.

Cultivars developed from the diploid (2n = 14) species *R. rugosa*, one of the few repeat flowering hardy wild species, were the exception. This eastern Asian species, found in the northern part of Japan and in the northeastern regions of Manchuria and Siberia, had been cultivated by northern Chinese and Japanese horticulturists for hundreds of years, and double forms of this species had already been selected when it was introduced to Europe in the late 18th century and slightly later to North America. Breeders in France and the U.S.A. used this species in crosses to develop a number of very hardy Shrub roses around the turn of the century. Some of them such as 'Blanc Double de Coubert' ('Cochet') and 'Sir Thomas Lipton' ('Van Fleet') are still popular today and useful for landscaping. However, many of these cultivars were generally highly sterile

and the flowers were not suitable for cutting. The few descendants of these crosses of *R. rugosa* with the tender garden roses did not combine the desired characters of improved flower quality and hardiness, so further breeding with this species was discontinued by most major rose breeders.

However, a random event occurred which was to make *R. rugosa* an important source of hardiness in modern roses. An American nurseryman in Connecticut, Bowditch, obtained a cross between *R. rugosa* and *R. wichuraiana*, a species of climbing rose native to Japan and China. This was a largely sterile hardy non-repeat flowering rose with single pink flowers. It was found to be useful as a ground cover and it was propagated and released as 'Max Graf' (1919). The noted German rose breeder, Wilhelm Kordes of Sparrieshoop, had acquired a plant of 'Max Graf' in the 1920's and noticed that it occasionally formed fruits, although it was generally sterile. Seeds sown from the few fruits produced by 'Max Graf' produced two seedlings, one of which proved to be repeat blooming, extremely hardy and also very fertile, with loose red double flowers and bottle-shaped fruits. This plant was propagated and named as a new species, *R. kordesii*. It was used extensively by the Kordes organization as a breeding line (both as a male and a female) in developing a new series of roses, most of them being hardy Climbers. Scientific studies proved that *R. kordesii* was a tetraploid (2n = 28), combining the doubled number of chromosomes from both parental species. It was then cross compatible with the mainly tetraploid garden roses, giving fertile hybrids, unlike the diploid *R. rugosa*. This new species was eventually to have an important influence on the breeding of hardy roses in Canada.

Most of the rose varieties developed by breeders in Western Europe and the United States were imported by Canadian horticulturists in the 19th century. They were only successful in the most temperate regions of the country unless they were given extensive artificial protection for wintering. Rose culture was generally only possible in the coastal areas of the Maritime provinces and British Columbia, the regions of Quebec on the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes region of Ontario. Overwintering of most cultivars then available on the western plains and the more northern areas of the other provinces depended on extensive use of protective covers. The few cultivars that would survive without such measures were generally non-repeat bloomers, with the exception of some of the early *rugosa* hybrids.

A few pioneer nurserymen in parts of the Prairie Provinces of Canada made attempts to develop improved winterhardy roses by making crosses between imported cultivars and some of the hardy wild species, both local North American ones and others from Northern Europe and Asia. Such early breeders included Frank Skinner in Manitoba, Percy Wright in Saskatchewan, and Robert Simonet and Georges Bugnet in Alberta. They achieved a certain amount of success. Bugnet's 'Therese Bugnet', a very hardy repeat flowering pink double which has a complex pedigree involving

BOB KEITH'S GARDEN
Orangeville, Ontario

R. rugosa and the native species *R. blanda*, has been widely grown in many of the colder regions of Canada since its release in 1950. A number of other cultivars developed by these breeders were to be important in the breeding of hardy roses developed by Agriculture Canada, most notably Skinner's 'Suzanne' and Simonet's 'Red Dawn'.

The Canadian government developed a programme of breeding and testing hardy roses, along with other ornamental plants, soon after the establishment of the system of experimental farms in 1886. Dr. William Saunders, the first director of experimental farms, was personally involved in this programme and made a number of crosses between hardy Shrub roses at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. One of his crosses, a hybrid of *R. rugosa* and *R. foetida persiana* made in 1900, was named 'Agnes' and released to the Canadian nursery trade in 1922. This attractive hardy non-repeat flowering yellow Shrub is still widely grown and is available from a number of Canadian nurseries today.

Breeding of hardy roses and a number of other ornamental plants (flowering crabapples, lilacs, lilies) was continued at Ottawa from the 1920's to the 1940's under the direction of Miss Isabella Preston (1881-1965). She released approximately 20 hardy Shrub roses over this period, most of them named after Canadian Indian tribes. A few are in limited distribution, the majority of them being non-repeat bloomers.

Testing of commercially available roses was undertaken at a number of the experimental farms and research stations on the western plains. A breeding programme was established at the Morden (Manitoba) Research Station, which later became responsible for ornamental plant research in Western Canada. A number of hardy non-repeat blooming roses were released in the 1940's as part of the "Prairie" series. These were further developed to produce the repeat blooming 'Prairie Youth' (1948), one of the first continuous blooming Shrub roses hardy in the plains region of Canada without artificial protection. The native species *R. suffulta, R. rugosa*, a hardy Climber known as 'Ross Rambler' and the American Climber 'Dr. W. Van Fleet' were used to develop this hardy rose for the Canadian Prairies. This was followed by another pink continuous flowering tall Shrub rose, 'Prairie Dawn', in 1959. The Morden rose breeding programme was expanded by Dr. Henry Marshall, who introduced the present "Parkland" series with the introduction of 'Assiniboine' (1962), a deep pink semi-double repeat blooming Shrub originating from a cross between the English Floribunda 'Donald Prior' and the native prairie rose, *R. arkansana*. This rose became the ancestor of all the subsequent roses released by the Morden Station. The second rose in this series, 'Cutherbert Grant' (1967), also known as the "Centennial Rose', includes 'Assiniboine' and the famous Kordes Hybrid Tea 'Crimson Glory' in its pedigree. This rose combines a deep red Hybrid Tea like flower with sufficient hardiness to grow without protection in the southern parts of the Canadian Prairies.

Further releases in this series have included 'Morden Ruby' and

'Adelaide Hoodless', which resemble red Floribundas, 'Morden Centennial', with pink Hybrid Tea type blooms, 'Morden Amorette', a low red Shrub and 'Morden Cardinette', a semi-dwarf red that can also be used as a pot plant. These are all hardy repeat blooming Shrub roses. Newer releases are 'Morden Blush', a pink and white blend Shrub, 'Morden Fireglow', an intense red Shrub, 'Winnipeg Parks' and 'Prairie Joy'. All these have the ability to bloom on new wood, so even if they are killed back to the ground, they will soon produce regrowth and bloom. Like all the Shrub roses released by Agriculture Canada, they have been selected for the ability to grow well on their own roots and for ease of propagation from softwood cuttings.

While the hardy rose breeding programme at Ottawa was suspended with the retirement of Miss Preston, it resumed under the direction of Dr. Felicitas Svejda in the 1960's. She first concentrated on developing pure *rugosa* lines when she initiated the "Explorer" series of hardy Shrub roses. She used a number of European *rugosa* hybrids in her breeding programme, the most successful being 'Schneezwerg', 'Frau Dagmar Hastrup' and 'Souvenir de Philemon Cochet'. Various crosses and open pollinations of these produced the almost thornless, mainly sterile, pale pink 'Martin Frobisher' (1968), the tall, very fertile and spiny deep pink 'Jens Munk' (1974), the low, fertile, white to pale pink 'Henry Hudson' (1976), the sterile, medium red 'David Thompson (1979) and the low, fertile, violet red 'Charles Albanel' (1982). These have been extremely useful for landscaping and are extensively used in Canada and some other countries.

Dr. Svejda also received a number of hardy rose selections that had been developed by the pioneer rose breeders from the Canadian prairie region. These included varieties from Frank Skinner (Manitoba), Percy Wright (Saskatchewan) and Georges Bugnet and Robert Simonet (Alberta). It was only after she received breeding material of *R. kordesii* from Germany that the "Explorer" rose programme really made a major advance. Further releases in this series have largely originated from this new species crossed to a number of lines developed from the early Canadian western breeders, largely Skinner's 'Suzanne' and 'Simonet's 'Red Dawn' as well as a number of later commercial releases. These were all tetraploid roses (2n = 28) and are thus cross compatible with most cultivated roses, unlike the diploid *rugosas*. Many of the subsequent releases in the "Explorer" series have included climbing roses, and these are probably the most winter hardy repeat blooming Climbers yet to be introduced to the nursery trade.

The first of these roses, 'John Cabot' (1978) is a beautiful Climber with 40 petalled red flowers. It has winter hardiness, good resistance to blackspot and mildew and is repeat flowering if grown in full sun. This was followed in 1983 by 'William Baffin', another Climber which produces deep pink flowers (20 petals) in large clusters. This rose is even hardier than 'John Cabot' and can be left tied to its supports in most regions of southern

Canada. It is one of the few Climbers that will even survive the frigid winters of the western plains, although it does suffer some winter damage there and may be grown as a shrub in these regions. The third *kordesii* Climber, 'Henry Kelsey' (1984), is a vigorous plant with large clusters of 25 petalled red flowers. Dr. Svejda's fourth Climber, 'John Davis" (1986), produces clusters of 40 petalled pink flowers which are often quartered like many of the Victorian Hybrid Perpetuals. This is an extremely hardy and floriferous climber or shrub.

A series of bush type roses were also released in the "Explorer" series. The first was 'John Franklin', a red Floribunda type. This rose originated from a cross between the Kordes Floribunda 'Lilli Marleen' and a breeding line originating from *R. kordesii*, 'Suzanne' and 'Red Dawn'. The second bush type rose in the "Explorer" series, 'Champlain' (1982), also originates from *R. kordesii*, 'Suzanne' and 'Red Dawn'. This is an extremely floriferous rose with deep velvet-like red blooms (30 petals), and it is in almost continuous bloom from late May to early October when grown in full sun. Its only fault is a susceptibility to powdery mildew under extremely moist conditions. The third "Explorer" bush rose, 'Alexander Mackenzie' (1985), originated from a cross between the famous Grandiflora 'Queen Elizabeth' and a breeding line originating from *R. kordesii*, 'Suzanne' and 'Red Dawn'. The rose has a Grandiflora type plant form with medium red flowers. A fourth bush rose was released in 1986 as 'J.P. Connell' (named for a retired civil servant at Agriculture Canada who is a strong rose enthusiast). This is the first yellow rose to be released by Agriculture Canada. It forms pale lemon yellow coloured buds which gradually fade to a cream as they unfold. This has a different origin from all the other roses in the programme, having originated from a cross between an open pollinated seedling of the old Lambert Shrub rose 'Von Scharnhorst' and 'Arthur Bell'. It is the first really hardy repeat flowering double yellow rose. This rose is very slow to become established and young plants generally only have a single period of bloom. Younger plants are generally disappointing in performance, but older specimens (3-4 years) gradually improve in both flower quality and amount of bloom.

With the retirement of Dr. Svejda (1987), the eastern hardy rose programme was moved from the Central Research Station at Ottawa to the L'Assomption Experimental Farm, the station for research on ornamental plants in Eastern Canada. The "Explorer" rose programme has been continued under the direction of Dr. Ian Ogilvie. The first two new roses to be released from the L'Assomption Experimental Farm were registered in 1990. These are 'Captain Samuel Holland' and 'Louis Jolliet'. 'Captain Samuel Holland', a *kordesii* Climber with medium red flowers (23 petals) was registered as a special request from New Brunswick nurseryman Robert Osborne (Corn Hill Nursery), who found that it gave outstanding performance in preliminary trials and also showed resistance to attack by chewing insects. 'Louis Jolliet', a pink flowered *kordesii* trailing or low

Climber has double flowers of 38 petals in large clusters. This is the most floriferous cultivar yet released from the "Explorer" series, and it is as hardy as 'William Baffin' and resistant to powdery mildew and blackspot. Both these roses originated from *R. kordesii* and breeding lines from 'Suzanne' and 'Red Dawn'. 'Champlain' was also used in developing 'Louis Jolliet'. We presently have a number of promising lines, some selected at Ottawa, and others selected since the transfer of the programme to its present location. Two that will be introduced next year are 'Lambert Closse', a pink with very double Hybrid Tea like flowers that grows to about one metre in height and 'Royal Edward', a pink, very hardy, low trailing Shrub.

All new roses released by Agriculture Canada must meet a number of criteria. The first is survival with minimum damage when grown without any artificial winter protection. The second is adequate floral quality, including type of flower and length of blooming period. The third is the ability to perform well on their own roots and to be propagated as cuttings. The fourth is adequate resistance to the most important rose diseases, blackspot and powdery mildew. While one or two of these characteristics can be easily achieved, combining all four can be difficult. We still have certain difficulties in the mass propagation of some varieties which have excellent floral and hardiness characters. Because of these problems, we also have a programme of research into micropropagation (tissue culture) of all Agriculture Canada roses. Our plant Physiologist, Dr. Neville Arnold, is presently developing specific nutrient media for the optimum propagation of each cultivar released from the "Explorer" and "Parkland" series of hardy roses. In addition, he is also working on methods of inducing mutants in roses by irradiation, using a number of Miniature cultivars (most developed by Springwood Miniature Roses) as experimental material. He has presently obtained over 400 different mutants, a number of which show promise for eventual varietal release.

I hope that our research in the development of new hardy varieties and methods of propagation at Agriculture Canada will have a major impact on rose growing in most of the colder regions of the world. These are large areas where it is impractical to grow most of the presently available commercial cultivars, due to the cost of providing winter protection. These new repeat blooming hardy roses will provide material which can be used as landscape plants in many places where roses would not be presently considered.

GROWING ROSES FOR ALMOST 60 YEARS

by Ernest B. Jubien
Montreal, Quebec

In the spring of 1936 I was given a collection of perennials, including two roses. One was a Climber and one was a bush rose. This was recorded in my Garden Diary, in which I continued to note some of the highlights up until this year, 1993. It is from these notes that I will refer to here, as well as including information from speeches that I have made to various groups and rose shows.

In 1938 the following roses were growing in my garden and, evidently, doing well:

Mevrouw G.A. van Rossem	E.J. Ludding
Étoile de Hollande	Mme. Butterfly
President Herbert Hoover	Cl. Dorothy Perkins

My Diary contains no further references to roses during the war years, as we were all too busy with our Victory Gardens. However, in 1944 there is a list of ten varieties that I had managed to obtain.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts - HT yb, Cant,1921
Mme. Jules Bouché - HT w, Croibier,1911
Margaret McGredy - HT o-r, McGredy,1927
Dame Edith Helen - HT mp, Dickson,1926
Talisman - HT yb, Montgomery Co.,1929
Mrs. Herbert Stevens - HT w, McGredy,1910
Mrs. Sam McGredy - HT ob, McGredy,1929
Mevrouw G.A.van Rossem - HT ob, Van Rossem,1929
Mary Hart - HT mr, G.B. Hart,1931 (Talisman sport)
Meteor - N,dp, Geschwind, 1887

My first Floribunda was planted in 1945 and there is a note that it was not doing very well in 1946. The winter of 1945-46 resulted in winter kill for about twenty five percent of my roses. It was obvious that I was going to have to find a better method of winter protection than hilling each bush with earth. Through trial and error I finally learned that piling a good shovel full of peat moss around the bush and then covering that with a mound of earth provided excellent protection. The peat moss prevented cracks from forming in the earth and a better cover resulted.

After World War II was over I joined the Canadian Rose Society (then called the Rose Society of Ontario) and a few years later I also joined

the American Rose Society. By 1951 I had more than sixty roses in my garden and they were all very good. In 1952 our local Horticultural Society held its first Rose Show and it certainly created a lot of interest in roses - so much so that after the Show in 1956 the Mayor of Mount Royal expressed an interest in establishing a rose garden. It was located in Connaught Park in the centre of Mount Royal. Today it has more than 3500 roses and is called the Pierre Elliot Trudeau Garden. A full description of the garden appeared in the 1959 *Canadian Rose Annual.*

At the same time that the garden was planted in 1951 we discovered, quite by accident, that two members of the Society had been covering their roses with leaves for winter protection. We used this method with the newly planted roses in Connaught Park, and when they were uncovered the following spring the bushes were in very good condition. Other people, myself included, then adopted this method for their gardens at home, and it is still much used in the Montreal area today.

In the early days I had a great deal of trouble with insects and fungus diseases. We used nicotine sulphate (Black Flag40) as an insecticide. I tried Triogen as both an insecticide and a fungicide for two years, but gave it up when it appeared to interfere with the growth of the plants. I then tried Phaltan, applied with a hose-end sprayer, and had good success with it. Its disadvantage was that it was washed off by the rain and had to be reapplied very often. Today I am still using up the last of my supply of Phaltan and supplementing it with Floritack and Benomyl as fungicides and Tree and Shrub Spray as an insecticide. I also apply Diazinon in late spring to prevent midge. As I write this down it seems very complicated, but it works for me.

The garden in Connaught Park with its extensive planting of roses became a place of great interest to me and it was here that I learned a lot about growing them. It is not difficult to grow roses but disease is the greatest worry. I also believe that road salt used in winter has caused many plants near sidewalks to be killed prematurely.

About ten years ago the town set up a Parks Planning Committee to plan and oversee all of our twenty-four parks, including the malls on Graham and Laird Blvds. Altogether there are about 5000 roses under their jurisdiction in the parks, malls and at the War Memorial, where 100 'Queen Elizabeth' and 150 'Peace' planted in 1965 are still blooming. As well, all the hardy roses planted in Connaught park in 1957 are still very much alive.

Now I would like to describe how we operate in general in our rose gardens in this community and in other parts of this area in the Province of Quebec. We begin uncovering our roses in the first or second week of April, depending on the weather conditions. The leaves in the mounds around each bush are removed slowly, always with an eye on the forecasts. As soon as the leaves have been completely removed the roses are pruned to remove any dead wood. The soil is cultivated carefully and

an application of fertilizer is given to each bush. A careful watch is kept up as the days go on to ensure that all the bushes sprout. Bushes that have not shown any growth by the beginning of May can be replaced.

A second application of fertilizer is made in late July, before the August bloom. This gives us a third flush of bloom in late September or early October. After this third flush all the canes are cut down to six to eight inches high and a fungicide is applied. The mounds of leaves are put in place before the end of October and then, with lots of snow, the roses should come through the winter. In my opinion, if we could be sure that our snow would stay on the ground from November until late March we would not even need to hill up with leaves. A lot of people take this chance, but if the snow melts during this period the loss of all unprotected rose bushes is unavoidable. I know for certain that the soil in the rose beds does not freeze, even in the coldest weather, if we have a good snow cover.

I have found that good drainage is very important in growing roses but it is sometimes difficult to accomplish. It may even mean locating your bed in a place where roses do not contribute to the overall appearance of your landscape. There is also the necessity of starting with good bushes. In the 1960's and 1970's we imported roses from Northern Ireland and Scotland. They were all very good but they always arrived in December and we had to bury them for the winter. However, for many years now I have obtained my roses from nurseries in Southern Ontario or British Columbia. I want No.1 bushes, never No.1½ or No.2, as the latter never grow as I expect and die very soon.

My rose beds are never more than four or four and a half feet wide because I cultivate the ground in them six or seven times during the season. Sometimes I have to make a path of flat stepping stones into the bed if it is wider than that. This lets me get into the bed to deadhead without tramping down the earth. I keep my beds three to four feet away from hedges because their fibrous roots will get into the rose beds and certainly interfere with the poor roses. The same is true of competing tree roots.

I plant all my rose bushes in the fall, just as soon as they arrive from the nursery. They take root and grow slowly over the winter and then are ready to take off in spring and bloom in June with the other roses. Spring planting, on the other hand, does not produce much bloom until August. The fall planted bushes are never killed in winter if they are protected as previously noted.

The bushes usually arrive in a plastic bag with some peat moss in the bottom. I remove them from the bag within a day or two of receiving them, remove any broken canes or very long roots, cut the canes to half their length and then place the bushes in pails with a little RapidGro or RX15 solution for three or four hours. All the holes in the ground are dug at once and then the roses are carefully placed in the holes, with the roots well spread out. The holes are filled with good soil and that is tamped

down lightly. They are watered if the ground is dry. This is method of planting that is also followed in Connaught Park.

I fertilize with the same general purpose fertilizer I use on my vegetables and other flowers according to the schedule mentioned above. I also spray for insects and diseases, as previously discussed.

At present the roses in my garden are mostly Hybrid Teas, with a few Grandifloras, some Floribundas and just a few Hybrid Perpetuals. All are planted on eighteen inch centres, with the bud union about one inch below the soil surface.

There is no question that a garden that has been growing roses for more than fifty years does not do as well as when fresh roses are planted in "virgin soil". But only a very dedicated rose grower could continually move his roses, and you would have to have a lot of space - more than I have anyway.

There is much more that I could say about roses but if you have read this article up to this point, you have done very well. I think I will close by wishing you the very best of success with your own roses and I hope you will win many first prizes at the Canadian Rose Society National Rose Show.

[Editor's Note: Ernest Jubien is an engineer by trade, but we know him as Montreal's Grand Old Man of Roses. He was a Regional Director of the Canadian Rose Society in the 1960's, served on the Cultural Advisory Committee and the Membership Committee and was a Director from 1968 to 1975. He was the guiding light behind the creation of the Pierre E. Trudeau Rose Garden in Connaught Park in the town of Mount Royal. For many years he has been recognized as one of the foremost rosarians in the Province of Quebec.]

ERNEST JUBIEN'S GARDEN
Mount Royal, Quebec

THE CHANGING FACE OF THE ARTISTIC SECTION IN CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY SHOWS

by Mary Baillie and Audrey Meiklejohn

In the early years of the Canadian Rose Society the artistic classes called for large and small baskets of roses, for bowls and vases using a specified number of blooms and for designs suitable for the home. Only roses were permitted in these classes and extra foliage was only allowed in the tea tables and large table arrangements.

When these artistic classes were judged cultural perfection counted for 60 points and the design was worth 40 points.

Since the end of World War II many large gardens and gardens that employed gardeners have gone out of existence. Rose Society membership has also dropped considerably, so the old style Rose Show gradually became impossible to stage. At the same time flower arranging was also undergoing changes, with the emphasis on design becoming much more important.

In 1953 Mrs. Hooper introduced invitation classes and flower arranging demonstrations at the Rose Show. They were a huge success and the public showed enormous interest. Then Lois Wilson wrote an article in the *Yearbook* on conditioning blooms and design. Both these topics were new to all of us. Margaret Dove, the dean of flower arranging in this part of the world and a member of our Board of Directors, was instrumental in establishing an Artistic Design section in our Shows in 1957.

All this activity did present difficulties and some older members of the Board of Directors felt that so called 'floral art' was taking over! However, in spite of the problems, our Show schedules gradually began to require more interpretive work in the Artistic Design section. The concept of an overall theme for the section, with the individual classes in it echoing that theme became firmly established.

A visit from Ena Harkness of Harkness of England resulted in a new trophy called 'The Harkness Roses of Hitchin, England, Silver Cup'. It is awarded for the Best Design in the Show and it is still a very coveted prize. The first winner, in 1965, was Audrey Meiklejohn.

Many times in the ensuing years the Artistic Design section has had to carry the entire Rose Show. 1966 was a memorable year in this regard. The Rose Show was held in Brampton in conjunction with their Festival of Roses and, due to the weather, no one had garden roses that were anywhere near ready for the Show. Local greenhouses, wholesales and nurseries were prevailed upon to donate masses of roses and greens, and the flower arrangers came to the rescue. They laboured through the night

to create reasonably pleasing displays for the public. The value of the Artistic Design section became very apparent to everyone and it has been an important part of the Show ever since.

Audrey Meiklejohn, a well known flower designer as well as a top exhibitor in the Specimen section, has done much to promote the Artistic Design section of our shows. She has set a very high standard, which has been followed by Maria Lyle with her charming tables, Mary Baillie, Claire Finch with her outstanding mass designs, Mary Mordy, Pearl Wilby and many others around the Toronto area. The standard has also been high in other parts of the country, as evidenced in the Canadian Rose Society Rose Shows that have been held in Victoria, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Hamilton and Montreal.

Today there are no restrictions as to the style or the plant materials that can be used in designs in the Artistic Design section of our Shows. The only stipulation is that every design must include some garden grown roses.

There are so many lovely roses in the world. Some are interesting only for their colour or their form or their foliage. There are Old Garden Roses, Miniatures, Shrubs - an infinite variety. Sometimes these roses do not fit into the Specimen classes of a Show schedule, but they too deserve their place in the sun. The public loves to see all these different roses and the Artistic Design section is the perfect place to show them off. The Artistic Design section seems to enhance the Specimen classes rather than detract from them. We hope it will continue to grow!

GLENDON HALL AND THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY

by John P.M. Court

When Toronto's York University arrived to take up residence at its first permanent campus at the beginning of the fall, 1961 term, students and staff alike were awe struck. They had been given a formerly private, 82-acre estate in a posh, residential neighbourhood just north-east of the city, bequeathed a decade earlier to the University of Toronto for establishing a botanical garden. Named *Glendon Hall* from its beginnings in the early 1920s, the gardens, grounds and elegant exteriors of the estate's structures appeared little changed even though they had been nurtured for the previous few years by University of Toronto botanists and foresters. Amid the novelty of the site for the York newcomers and the usual confusion of settling in, only two or three staff members and planners were aware that the Canadian Rose Society's Old Rose Garden of historic varieties had just been removed, earlier that spring, for future re-propagation at the Royal Botanical Gardens at Hamilton.

The Glendon campus, then and today, appears as one of the larger and more distinctive among an imposing boulevard of former private estates, which have been discretely converted into institutional settings over recent years. Along Bayview Avenue the property is distinguished from its neighbours in a number of ways. Approaching from the south, particularly striking is one of the region's most elegant, iron-rail fences, interspersed by broad, stone pillars and adjoining two majestic gateways as formal "carriage" entrances. They are enhanced by complementary features in the *Beaux Arts* style, such as classical planter urns surmounting the main gate piers and an arched, pedestrian gateway nearby. The sumptuous, even triumphal effect of these ornate gateways and fencing is reinforced by a mature woodlot of tall, native hardwoods. A picturesque backdrop in its own right, it also accents both the vertical and horizontal scales of the property's dimensions.

Not unexpectedly, the personal interests and tastes of the estate's private founders, Edward Rogers Wood (1866-1941, usually called "E.R.") and Agnes Euphemia (Smart) Wood (1868-1950, called "Pheme"), were among the foremost influences on the design and conception of the Glendon landscape and gardens -- most of which have survived and are flourishing. The Woods were among the very early members of the Rose Society of Ontario, joining just after its 1913 founding. The membership roll in the Society's second *Yearbook* (delayed during World War One until 1918) records the beginning of their enduring affiliation, for the most part as Sustaining Members. Although there is no indication of their having participated as exhibitors in the regular competitions, they generously

supported that aspect of the Society's activities; Mr. Wood was frequently acknowledged among the contributors of "Special Donations to the Prize Fund."[1]

In those early years before building Glendon Hall, the Woods' home was located alongside the University of Toronto at 84 Queen's Park, where it still sits handsomely next to the former mansion of Sir Joseph and Lady Flavelle. In the 1913-15 period the Woods' interest in gardening gave rise to a series of ambitious plans and concept drawings for an elaborate formal garden and tea house at their Queen's Park home, commissioned from the recently established Dunington-Grubb firm of landscape architects.[2] Lorrie Dunington-Grubb was among the founding members of the Rose Society of Ontario,[3] and soon after became a Vice President and member of the Executive Committee and the Test Garden Committee. Her husband and partner, Howard, contributed an illustrated article on "The Design of the Rose Garden" for the 1918 *Yearbook*.[4] The Dunington-Grubbs had an obvious professional interest in the Society's aims and activities, both through their pioneering (for Canada) landscape architecture practice and, almost simultaneously, as the founders and lifelong principals of Sheridan Nurseries. But their support was also deeply personal, even mission-oriented, as "a genuine wish to educate the public not only in the pleasures of gardening, but in the enriched quality of life that design can bring. Both volunteered time and energy, and later H.B. donated considerable money to this cause."[5]

Another Rose Society charter member of significance to the Glendon Hall story was Robert Boyd Thomson, a botany professor at the University of Toronto from 1906 to 1941 and Head of that department from 1928.[6] Although botany was taught from the University's earliest days, for various reasons a botanical garden had not materialized, even though there had been sporadic planning for one and identification of potential sites on campus had begun in 1850. Professor Thomson and his colleagues knew that a botanical garden would provide a much-needed research facility, while also enhancing the limited supply from their (insufficient) greenhouses of living plant materials needed for teaching.

Accordingly, in 1920 the University "launched a project for the establishment of Botanic Gardens in cooperation with the city and Provincial Government."[7] At that time Professor Thomson outlined the need for such a facility which, along with the pure science and applied scientific-professional aspects, clearly encompassed the aims and interests of the Rose Society of Ontario and popular horticulture generally: "The word [Botanic Gardens] is used in the plural since different gardens are included, e.g., wild gardens, rose gardens, iris gardens, rock gardens, water gardens [and] the oldest type -- the Physick Garden of the Herbalists of the Middle Ages..." Moreover, along with the various fields of scientific and professional study, students would have the opportunity to "learn practical gardening and the culture and history of cultivated plants, as well as their

economic and decorative value."[8]

Thomson spearheaded that drive from then until his death in 1947, a much longer period than anyone had imagined would be necessary. The familiar roadblocks lay in obtaining the requisite quantity of suitable land, finding other start-up capital, and securing commitments from different levels of government and institutions for ongoing, operating funding. By 1936 Professor Thomson had enlisted initial interest from Mr. and Mrs. Wood. He was assisted in this by an enthusiastic committee of University of Toronto board members and prominent citizens, chaired by retired U. of T. President, Sir Robert Falconer (an earlier Queen's Park neighbour of the Woods), and their near neighbour on Bayview, J.S. McLean. In the mid-1940s, the latter gentleman supported Professor Thomson's proposal to secure the permanent site location on a major sector of Sunnybrook Park, to be supplemented by later bequests of McLean's own, and other neighbouring estates.[9]

Having begun in 1920 with an 85-acre farm, the Woods had soon transformed it into the elegant Glendon Hall estate. They fast-tracked a great many person-years of landscaping work, so that the gardens and parkland by the mid-1920s appeared polished, lush, permanent and substantial. The garden showpieces -- initially created without the Dunington-Grubbs' involvement but clearly respectful of their design precepts -- were an enclosed, formal garden and a terrace garden adjacent to the main house, with a separate cutting garden and a hillside rock garden just beyond. The formal garden, rectangular and sunken to a single level, displayed densely-bedded but harmonizing annuals and perennials in the manner of Gertrude Jekyll. The beds were laid out between a central lawn and a pair of flanking brick walls which were banked inside by Peonies, and surmounted by regularly-spaced, stone urns overflowing with greenery. At the end of the formal garden opposite the house were sturdy, twin tea houses of carved trelliswork framing "a semi-circle of complementary pillars of roses. These enclose a gorgeous group of Cedars which make a bower for the Rose garden between the two pergolas."[10]

Sweet Briar Roses were planted at the upper edge of the rock garden, laid out with winding stone steps over three steeply-sloped acres. It had been built with the aid of horse-drawn stone boats, and sleds for transplanting mature trees, and was described by *Canadian Homes and Gardens* in 1926 as "undoubtedly the *chef d'oeuvre* of Glendon Hall." The estate's supporting buildings, each deferring modestly to the main residence's architecture, included a centrally-heated, double greenhouse with a potting shed (alongside a lilac grove and orchard), a two-storey garage and heavy-equipment building with chauffeur's apartment, and a gate cottage for the groundskeeping superintendent. Additional amenities included a paved, interior roads system with storm drainage, a limited irrigation system, and a self-contained dairy farm operation, hiking trails and recreational areas throughout the valley.

Going by the scale, thoroughness and intensity of these projects, it is not surprising that *Saturday Night* magazine would conjecture, in 1911 and again in 1929, that E.R. Wood was "spoken of as Toronto's wealthiest citizen."[11] His later circumstances seem not to have been noticeably altered by the Great Depression, perhaps because of his specialty in bonds as a broker (the first President of Dominion Securities Inc.), or generally having invested conservatively for retirement. In 1931 the Woods added property to the west (Bayview) boundary for additional buffer-land and commissioned their structural architects to execute the elaborate fencing and gateways, as described above and still largely surviving. Evidently at about this time they also commissioned the Dunington-Grubbs to carry out an extensive remodelling of the gardens and advise on tree planting for the emerging parkland-arboretum. The resulting garden architecture in particular has also happily survived, including the parterre selected about a quarter-century later for the Rose Society's garden of historic shrub roses.

As reflected in the photograph accompanying this article, the formal garden's modifications were based on decorative architectural stonework: terrace retaining walls, walkways, greater vertical scale through creating three internal parterres, and installation of the central lily pool, with its whimsical, frog-and-turtle fountain sculpture. The brick wall with classical urns originally enclosing the garden on the north side was removed altogether (although not from the opposite side), and replaced by elegant terracing down the upper slope. This has greatly enlarged the formal garden's area while opening it up to magnificent contrasting vistas overlooking the thickly-wooded valley. The twin tea houses were retained, although the rose treillage between them gave way to stone-bordered beds of a lower height, so the tea houses now stand out more visibly. Around the entrance to the residence, by the *porte-cochere* -- awarded an architectural citation when the house was built -- the entranceway gardens were stylistically linked with the formal garden. An oval, sunken garden was created inside the driving circle, enclosed with the same classical style of balustrade and surmounting planter urns, and centred with a garden sculpture.

Through the 1930's and 40's, the Woods enjoyed Glendon Hall and periodically discussed options for its disposition after their eventual passing. For his part, Professor Thomson was working diligently for the emergence of a botanical garden, evaluating a range of site possibilities in the process. He maintained contacts of a related, professional nature such as by serving on T.B. McQuesten's Advisory Committee for organizing the Royal Botanical Gardens. During the two decades preceding the enactment of its legislation in 1942, the RBG's development process provided inspiration and some experience. "McQuesten surrounded himself with the best professionals available... A Toronto-based firm of landscape architects, H.B. and L.A. Dunington-Grubb, was retained to devise a plan for Gage Park."[12] They and Thomson remained active as well in the Rose Society

of Ontario. Its 1934 Summer Programme included the "generous hospitality" of Sheridan Nurseries during a Society outing to its Clarkson field operations. Professor Thomson was regularly thanked for making U. of T.'s new (1932) Botany Building available for the Society's annual meetings, and in 1935 became an Honourary Life Member.[13]

Almost from the beginning the Rose Society's most active field program was its series of test gardens for propagating and gauging the hardiness and disease-resistance of newly-introduced varieties. Like much of the aforementioned activity this was drastically curtailed during World War II, but then there was difficulty in resuming it afterwards. By 1950 the Rose Test Garden at the Ontario Agricultural College (now University of Guelph) had declined in both space available to it and new varieties, such that the Society reluctantly decided to abandon it. Other cooperation had been offered by "two responsible organizations at Hamilton and Niagara Falls," as well as by at least one overseas grower offering new varieties for testing, but the Society's Board felt that its own resources should first be improved.[14] In the meantime they re-established a U. of T. Botany Department contact to succeed the late Professor Thomson, in the person of the equally helpful and enthusiastic Professor George H. Duff.

After Mrs. Wood's death in 1950 Glendon Hall passed to the University of Toronto with considerable latitude permitted through her will, but with the wish expressed that it be used "in connection with the work of the Department of Botany..." Interested staff and graduate students from that department and the closely-allied Faculty of Forestry were soon established on most of the site, except for the main residence (leased to the Ontario Art College to raise operating funds) and the Head Groundskeeper's cottage (J.R. Mackintosh remained a fixture from 1932 to the mid-1960s). In the first year or so the Glendon Botanists "accepted a gift of roses from the Rose Society,"[15] quite possibly relocated from the former Test Garden at Guelph.

In June, 1952 Professor Duff arranged for Hart House to be made available for the Society's Annual Rose Exhibition, and "in a brief but inspiring ceremony," he opened the show "and cordially welcomed all who attended."[16] A year later, in outlining various proposals to the University President, Duff supported the Rose Society's request to establish its test garden at Glendon Hall. President Smith replied that, although the faculty members could count on a continuing use of Glendon to establish long-term research undertakings, he felt that until they had "completed several laps in the scientific field," with well-established graduate studies' programmes, it would be premature to begin joint ventures with the public horticultural societies.[17]

The Glendon faculty progressed within those confines over the next several years. Although George Duff died suddenly in 1958, his last several years were marked by productive leadership for the Botany and Forestry activities at Glendon. In his June, 1957 official opening of the

Society's Annual Rose Show, now routinely ensconced in the Great Hall of Hart House, Duff announced the creation, jointly by the Society and the University's Glendon Hall Botanical Garden Committee, of a Rose Garden (not a test garden) with planting to begin the following spring. The Society established its own Glendon Hall Project Committee that year, chaired by Mr. A.M. Anderson and including among the members Mr. J.V. Stensson of the firm of Dunington-Grubb and Stensson.[18] In a fitting obituary to Professor Duff in the 1959 *Yearbook*, member A.J. Webster reported:

> *As a result of the negotiations which [Professor Duff] initiated, progress was accelerated to the point where the first Rose plantings, consisting of a large and representative collection of the species rosae and of old Hybrids of Shrub habit, were completed in the spring of 1958. A further substantial planting, comprising chiefly Floribundas, will be added in April, 1959, with Hybrid Teas, Hybrid Perpetuals and Climbers to follow in succeeding years as funds permit.*[19]

Incredibly, after so much time and dedicated laying of various groundwork, this imaginative idea flourished on its elegant hillside parterre with the breathtaking view over the valley, for a scant three years. As Botany's Prof. Dorothy Forward observed, years later: "The [U. of T.] Board of Governors seemed never to have been committed to the continued use of the Glendon Hall estate as a scientific botanical garden. Alternatives kept cropping up."[20] The enduring alternative cropped up in 1959 when, with the Provincial Premier's backing, the U. of T. Board offered the campus as an inaugural gift to its newly-appointed counterparts from York University. The actual handing-over took place in 1961, except for a two-acre research station combined with the relocated remnants of the greenhouse, reserved for those Botanists and Foresters who chose to remain (as the last of them did until the spring of 1993).

Notwithstanding, as mentioned in the opening paragraph here, the new university's small mainstream of students and staff had no idea that such a concept as the Old Rose Garden even existed, much less that its existence may have been threatened. Sadly, any such threat may have been more perceived than real. York's master planning consultant had secured priority in principle for preserving most of the formal gardens, including that site. His main report in 1960 specifically recommended that: "It would seem that this [rose garden] might be continued when York University assumes responsibility for the site, and Mr. Anderson of the Rose Society should be approached in this manner."[21] The minutes of the Rose Society's next Board meeting indicate that such an approach may have been made; the Glendon discussion began with planning for the next spring's plantings, including which aspects of work should be York's responsibility. Before leaving the matter, however, they decided that the site would eventually be lost, and it was duly resolved that the RBG should be

approached, "to see if they would be interested in having the garden."[22]

As always, the RBG was as helpful as it could be -- through their Director, Leslie Laking, and Propagator, Ray Halward. In the Society's last published or minuted mention of it, the 1961 Annual Meeting was advised that "the rose bushes from... our Old Rose Garden at Glendon Hall were moved last spring to the Royal Botanical Gardens at Hamilton to become part of their lovely gardens."[23] Since the RBG had not been expecting them, it was obliged to store the roses carefully rather than transplant them directly. Dr. Laking recalled in 1992: "Nearly all of these plants were re-propagated, as we had no place to display them at that time. [Ray Halward] had them planted in the RBG Nursery, and he re-propagated them so that we would have vigorous, younger plants when required a decade later for... the Centennial Rose Garden."[24]

Although this collection of 92 old fashioned and species roses was successfully relocated, the concept of a distinctive garden of historic varieties was lost, along with the creative idea of a working partnership between a public and a private sector body to share the labour, costs, enthusiasm, scientific knowledge and public enjoyment surrounding it. That is, lost for the time being. Happily, there is a residual legacy at Glendon College, no less than that at the RBG.

Through admiring the historic roses before they left, as well as some that may have been left behind, the new university always referred to this beautiful setting as the Rose Garden -- previously known by the Wood family and U. of T. as simply the Formal Garden. In 1992, to honour a friend who departed too soon from his life of volunteer service to the university, York rededicated it as The Bruce Bryden Rose Garden. New rose plantings and physical restoration have already commenced, with more to follow. York's enthusiasm for its own and its predecessors' heritage of the Glendon site is now being expressed in several ways, and reciprocated. Contributions of expert advice and recollections have been offered by the heirs or professional successors of the Wood family and their employees, the firm of Dunington-Grubb and Stensson, and the dedicated foresters and botanists of the 1950s. As one pertinent example, in 1992-3 Mrs. Janina Stensson, Fellow of the Society of Landscape Architects, generously donated an antique sundial, the stone base for which had been designed by Howard Dunington-Grubb during his early years in this country. The sundial was installed with due ceremony on a spring day at the central axis of the parterre which had formerly hosted the Old Rose Garden.

ENDNOTES:

1. For example, *Yearbook of the Rose Society of Ontario (YRSO)*, 1926, p.20.

2. *Canadian Horticultural History Journal (CHHJ)*, 2:3 (1990), Ann Milovsoroff, 123 & 125; Nancy Sadek, 176.

3. *YRSO*, 1914, p.48.

4. *YRSO*, 1918, pp.59-65.

5. Milovsoroff, *op.cit.*, 107.

6. Dorothy F. Forward, ***The History of Botany in the University of Toronto*** (Toronto: 1977). Prof. Thomson's charter membership is listed with the others in the 1914 YRSO, p.50, incorrectly shown as "R.P. Thompson" but with his identity verifiable from the address given for him as 11 Queen's Park -- U. of T.'s Botany Building from 1908 to 1932.

7. Editor's notice, ***University of Toronto Monthly***, 20:7, April 1920, p.246; courtesy University of Toronto Archives (UTA).

8. R.B. Thompson [sic], "Botanic Gardens and the University", in ***University of Toronto Monthly***, ibid., pp.253-4.

9. Prof. Thomson recorded notes on contacts and negotiations in his files and a pocket "Botanic Garden Day Book," the latter with entries from May, 1935 to Dec. 1936 and Feb., 1945 to July, 1946; UTA, Thomson Papers, B67-0004/14.

10. Adele M. Gianelli, "'Glendon Hall'-- Country Estate of E.R. Wood", in ***Canadian Homes and Gardens***, Sept. 1926, p.25.

11. *Saturday Night*, 11 Mar. 1911, p.23 and (as quoted) 19 Jan. 1929, p.2.

12. Leslie Laking, "Early Days at RBG", in ***Pappus***, 10:4, Fall 1991, p.7.

13. *YRSO*, 1935, pp. 18 and 56.

14. *YRSO*, 1950, pp.16-17.

15. U. of T. Botany Dept., "Plan for the Use of the Grounds at Glendon Park", report with cover letter to the President from Prof. Duff, 17 July 1952.

16. ***YRSO***, 1953, p.24.

17. UTA, President's Office corresp., A71-0011/004. Duff also noted the Glendon Hall joint Botany-Forestry faculty committee's desire to see the Rose Society's test garden established there in his article on the overall program and facility in ***The Garden Journal***, Nov-Dec. 1954, pp. 175-8.

18. ***Yearbook of the Canadian Rose Society (YCRS)***, 1958, 5, 20.

19. ***YCRS***, 1959, p.120.

20. D.F. Forward, *op.cit.*, p.62.

21. Thomas Howarth, "Master Plan for York University", typescript internal report, 15 Sept. 1960, B.5. UTA, Howarth Papers, B86-0070/151.

22. Canadian Rose Society, Board of Directors' Minutes, 24 Nov. 1960; through the courtesy of the CRS, especially Ann and Paul Graber, for kind access to the CRS library & archives.

23. ***YCRS***, 1962, p.21.

24. Through the courtesy of Dr. Leslie Laking, RBG Director Emeritus: personal communication, 22 Dec. 1992.

APPENDIX

The following is a list of the plants donated by the Rose Society of Ontario and transferred from Glendon Hall to the Royal Botanical Gardens in 1961.

Species

Rosa davidii
Rosa macrophylla
Rosa pomifera
Rosa rubrifolia
Rosa soulieana
R.spinosissima lutea
Rosa wardii
Rosa xanthina
Rosa hugonis
Rosa moyesii
Rosa primula
Rosa rugosa alba
R.spinosissima altaica
Rosa virginiana
Rosa webbiana

Gallicas

Apothecary's Rose (*Rosa gallica officinalis*)
Belle de Crécy
Charles de Mills
Duc de Guiche
Tuscany
Cardinal de Richelieu
Complicata
Rosa Mundi

Damasks

Celsiana
La Ville de Bruxelles
Mme Hardy
Kazanlik
Léda
York and Lancaster

Albas

Alba maxima
Celestial
Mme. Legras de St Germain
Maiden's Blush
Alba Semi-plena
Félicité Parmentier

Hybrid Albas

Mme. Plantier

Centifolias

Blanchefleur
Fantin-Latour
Tour de Malakoff
Burgundian Rose
Rose des Peintres

Mosses

Communis
Crested Moss
Henri Martin
Nuits de Young
White Bath
Comtesse de Murinais
Eugénie Guinoiseau
Jeanne de Montfort
Salet

Bourbons

Boule de Neige
Gipsy Boy
Kathleen Harrop
Louise Odier
Queen of Bourbons
Variegata di Bologna
Commandant Beaurepaire
Grüss an Teplitz
La Reine Victoria
Mme. Ernest Calvat
Souvenir de la Malmaison
Zéphirine Drouhin

Boursaults

Mme. de Sancy de Parabère

Hybrid Rugosas

Blanc Double de Coubert
Conrad Ferdinand Meyer
Frau Dagmar Hartopp
Schneezwerg

Hybrid Spinosissima

Frühlingsgold
Frühlingsschnee
Frühlingsmorgen

Hybrid Musks

Bonn
Penelope
Will Scarlet
Buff Beauty
Vanity

Hybrid Foetida

Harison's Yellow

Hybrid Canina

Andersonii

Hybrid Moyesii

Nevada

Eglanteria

Lady Penzance
Rosa eglanteria
Refulgence
Rosenwunder

Shrubs

Cantabrigiensis
Hillier Rose

Highdownensis

Miscellaneous

Rosa dupontii

Rosa francofurtana

THE BRUCE BRYDEN ROSE GARDEN
Glendon College, York University

H.B. and L.A. Dunington-Grubb, Landscape Architects, c.1927.
Photo, 1992, courtesy Dr. Roseann Runte

ROSES - TODAY AND YESTERDAY

by William Brennand
North York, Ontario

The history of rose growers and rose gardens is long, with many, many changes over the centuries. Fossils of roses have been unearthed that prove roses were growing many thousands of years ago. *Rosa* is a species that has gone through centuries and centuries of change - some for the good and some for the bad.

When most people speak of a rose they have a vision of a beautiful bloom with a delightful fragrance. Unfortunately the latter is not always true for many of the newer varieties. These have wonderful shape, good leaf growth, beautiful colour and are healthy, but they do not have perfume! Today rose hybridizers concentrate on all the points that make up a good variety while also *trying* to breed in some perfume. It does seem that most of the varieties that are closely related to wild roses do carry some perfume, like their parents.

As stated previously, rose growing has been going on for a long time. As the years passed many new varieties came into being, either as natural sports of existing roses or from the various methods of propagation that man devised. Budding and intentional cross hybridization developed and a whole new world of rose varieties was born - Miniature roses, standards, Hybrid Teas, repeat Climbers, Floribunda, English Roses - there seems to be no end.

Rose beds with a few bushes began to appear in farm gardens, village gardens, city gardens, parks and along roadways in many countries. Over the years the number of roses grown kept increasing, until today hundreds of thousands of roses are grown and shipped around the world. The United States, England, France, Germany, Ireland, New Zealand and South Africa are major sources of roses. Even Canada contributes with our "Explorer" and "Parkland" roses, Miniatures from Keith Laver and Bruce Rennie and a few other introductions from talented amateurs like George Mander. Many of the famous rose hybridizers have been succeeded by their sons, who carry on the old nurseries in an excellent way - but usually on a much expanded acreage using more modern methods to produce thousands instead of hundreds of bushes.

Not too long ago many varieties of roses could not be grown by the average person because they were so blackspot and mildew prone. The only remedies available, dormant oil and insect sprays used in orchards, were not sufficient to save them. Gradually better sprays were introduced, and today the problems can be controlled to some degree if these sprays are used rigorously. But breeders should take careful note; the job is a long way from done. I can remember one favourite Climber losing all its leaves within 24 hours. Many of the poisonous sprays are being replaced by

biological sprays as people become more aware of the environment. However, these newer methods are meeting with varied results and need to be investigated much further.

Research into the breeding of hardy roses is being carried on at the government experimental stations at Morden, Manitoba, L'Assomption, Quebec and Ottawa and at the University of Guelph. The search to create a variety that can stand up to the winter and summer extremes of our weather as well as resist insects and diseases is not an easy task. Happily the breeders have created a few varieties which fill the bill in most respects.

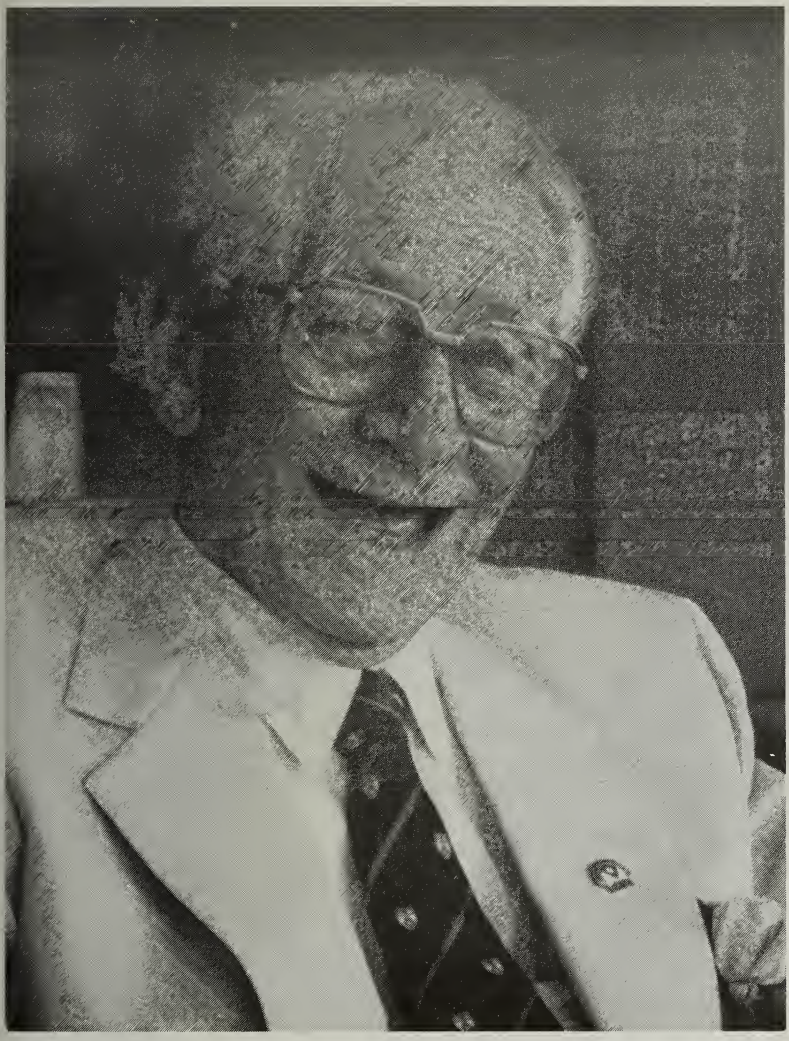
I think that the changes in roses which have taken place over the centuries have been mostly for the good. The world now has a wide variety of cultivars to choose from - there is always one that will fit your location and growing situation. Select, buy, grow, show, and be ready for more changes!

[Editor's Note: Bill Brennand is the senior statesman of the Canadian Rose Society. He remembers his family growing climbing roses when he was a young boy in 1906, and since then he has always lived in a house that had roses.

Bill graduated from the Ontario College of Agriculture (now the University of Guelph) in 1922 and eventually became the head of the Plant Products Laboratory in Toronto for the Federal Department of Agriculture. In 1968 he went to a Canadian Rose Society Rose Show and joined the Society. Not very long after that, and much to his surprise, his 'Peace' won Best Rose in the Show. He was bitten by the rose bug and 'Peace' has been his favourite rose ever since.

Bill was on the Board of Directors for many years and was also our representative to the Royal Winter Fair. He has been an Honourary Director of the Society since 1989.]

BILL BRENNAND



'POTLUCK GOLD'

It is with great pleasure and pride that we inform you that **'POTLUCK GOLD'**, hybridized by Keith Laver, has won First Prize in the Miniature Class in the 1993 Rose Trials at The Hague. It is the first rose hybridized in Canada to win a medal at The Hague.

Congratulations Keith!

POTLUCK GOLD (LAVgold) (Miniature)
(Laver, 1991)

PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS IN CANADA

by Keith Laver

In 1954 there was an effort by a few nurseries in Canada to get an act in Canada similar to the American Plant Patent Act. The Federal Government created a Royal Commission on Patents, chaired by James Buchanan. At a meeting of nurserymen, held in St. Catherines, Ontario, and at which Jim Buchanan was present, a heated debate took place. Unfortunately for Canada, the proponents of the American system were Norman Scott of Brookdale-Kingsway Nursery and Spencer McConnell of McConnell Nursery, aided by Jack Lemon of Conard-Pyle Nurseries of Pennsylvania.

The majority of Canadian nurserymen feared that these two nurseries would quickly obtain Canadian rights to all new roses and, under an American type act, this would not allow other nurseries to grow new varieties. It was decided by a majority of Canadian nurserymen at that meeting to reject the American Act and instead, opt for a system of compulsory licensing (Plant Breeders' Rights). History has proven that these nurserymen were wrong and that compulsory licensing is not a viable alternative to the American Act. After nearly forty years of work to get workable Plant Breeders' Rights in Canada, the act finally became law in 1990.

The dream that this act would promote Canadian plant breeding was quickly soured by Agriculture Canada's determination to create a complicated, costly bureaucratic system. The American Act charges approximately $500.00 for a small company (one whose income is under $4,000,000.00 per year) to obtain a Plant Patent for a variety. This patent is in effect for 17 years. In contrast, protection under the Canadian Plant Breeders' Rights is for 18 years, but the cost is approximately $7,000.00 per variety.

The result therefore, is that no small, would-be hybridizer will protect his introductions in Canada. The Plant Breeders' Rights Act is solely a means of collecting higher rates for seed grain and potatoes. These food items were the principle reason why Plant Breeders' Rights took so long to be enacted in the first place, since there was a great deal of opposition to food products being covered by such an act. A few international ornamental introducers will take advantage of the costly system to complete their control over chrysanthemums, poinsettias and roses. Plant Breeders' Rights will then have become the tool of Government departments and large corporations, leaving the general public to pay the price.

One benefit, even of this top heavy system, is that it will encourage larger foreign introducers to send new introductions into Canada, thus providing our Canadian greenhouse industry with competitive products to market. Another benefit will be the requirements to have these new plant introductions tested in Canada. This is resulting in foreign horticultural firms investigating the creation of Canadian outlets. It has been very helpful to Yoder Bros. Inc., who have a Canadian operation. They are the only international firm in the ornamental field who have so far taken advantage of registrations under the Plant Breeders' Rights act.

As a Canadian plant breeder with agents around the world, I have applied for three plant registrations in Canada. This is mainly to prevent pirating. My firm has many patents and Plant Breeders' Rights coverage in other countries, and the revenue from these has allowed me to spend the money on the three Plant Breeders' Rights registrations here. Returns of royalties in Canada simply would not justify the cost.

It is hoped that the new Federal Government will scrutinize the efficiency of this branch of Agriculture Canada and make the process of value to Canadians.

A WEST COAST GARDEN

by William Meagher
Maple Ridge, British Columbia

Maple Ridge is located in the Fraser Valley about twenty-five miles from Vancouver. The climate is similar to that of southern England, and so we are fortunate that we can grow many varieties of plants here. And I take full advantage of the climate! I try and push it to its limits, growing many roses that are considered too tender even for British Columbia and many other unusual varieties.

Although I have been growing roses for at least twenty-five years, this garden is only five years old. At 40 x 120 feet our property is fairly small, so we have spilled over into several neighbours' yards (with their permission). Our rose garden starts in our yard and continues into that of our neighbour to the south. It is designed to resemble a series of rooms, each one revealing a surprise as you turn a corner.

As a display garden for the Canadian Rose Society, we have endeavoured to show how roses can be grown in different situations. As you approach the garden you see roses growing in containers, with twenty-four Miniatures in pots arranged on four benches along one side of the driveway. There are also three large planters in which we grow 'Honey Bunch' [F(patio) yb], 'Emily Louise' [S(patio) my], 'Guiding Spirit' [Min dp], 'Hakuun' [F(patio) w], 'Ray of Sunshine' [S(patio) my] and 'Snowdrop' [Min(patio) w]. These planters are insulated with two inches of foam to protect the plants in case of extreme cold. 'Anna Ford' [Min(patio) ob] and 'Laura Ashley' [ClMin m] are each growing in a tub.

An arch, stretching from the left side of the driveway to the front lawn, is covered with 'Eyepaint' and the Rambler 'Crimson Shower'. Continuing to the front door, the pathway is lined with Floribundas. Among them are 'Margaret Merril' (w), 'Molly McGredy' (rb), 'Anisley Dickson' (op), 'English Miss' (lp), 'Bill Slim' (op), 'Iceberg' (w) and a big specimen bush of 'Liverpool Echo' (op).

Behind the pots of Miniatures on the right side of the driveway is a trellis screen which is covered with the deep yellow Shrub 'Maigold' and the Climbers 'White Cockade' and 'Dublin Bay' (mr). The clematis 'Jackmanii' and 'Marie Boisselot' grow up among these roses, providing a beautiful contrast. In front of these is the gorgeous yellow Shrub 'Golden Wings' and another Climber, a lovely pink called 'Morning Jewel'. It is a rose I highly recommend and it should be grown more. Finishing off the area and spilling over into the neighbour's yard are the David Austin Shrubs 'Swan' and 'Graham Thomas'.

We also have the Hybrid Musks 'Ballerina', 'Cornelia', 'Kathleen' and the Shrub 'Marjorie Fair'(Red Ballerina). They all combine to make a lovely display later in the season. And to complete the front, we grow some Hybrid Teas such as 'Savoy Hotel', 'Elina'(Peaudouce), 'Dublin', 'Lincoln Cathedral', 'Keepsake', 'Selfridges' and 'Cordon Bleu'.

In the back yard there are several beds of Hybrid Teas and one of Miniatures. There is also a large pergola where 'Rambling Rector' does its thing, ably assisted by 'Ilse Krohn Superior' and 'Blaze'. On the back fence 'Compassion', 'Altissimo' and 'Handel' compete for space.

A particular source of pride is the beautiful yellow Hybrid Bracteata 'Mermaid', which has started to take over the south wall along with the *kordesii* 'Heidelberg'. 'New Dawn' and 'Goldstern' are also here.

Our neighbour to the south has a quarter acre lot and she kindly consented to let us grow a "few" roses on her property. Needless to say, we have taken full advantage of her generous offer and the few roses have become about sixty! We especially like to have huge roses rambling up her trees. You don't often see roses grown this way in Canada, but we seem to be very successful at it.

Although we have many Canadian grown bushes, most of our roses have been imported from Europe. This lets us try the very latest varieties as well as those not easily obtained in Canada because they are considered too tender. We just cannot seem to resist growing a "few more varieties" just to see how they will do here. You could almost say that we have become a test garden for newer varieties.

Even though we live in such a wonderful climate I still have to winter protect. In November I strip off all the leaves so that diseases won't be carried forward to the next year and then I mound with mushroom compost to a height of approximately one foot. This cover stays on until about the middle of March, when it is time for spring pruning. I begin spraying with Funginex then and continue spraying every seven to ten days for the rest of the season.

About 175 people from all over the world came through our garden this past year. Meeting people and talking roses with them is one of the great pleasures of having a rose garden. If you are in the area, do stop by and see the roses that we can grow here. You will be surprised and we would love to have you.

BILL MEAGHER'S GARDEN
Maple Ridge, British Columbia

THE EVOLUTION OF CLIMBING ROSES

by Stephen Scanniello
Rosarian, Cranford Rose Garden
Brooklyn Botanic Garden

[Presented at the 1993 Fall Meeting of the Canadian Rose Society]

I would like to share with you something about the garden I work in, the Cranford Rose Garden at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, but more about climbing roses. I have become more involved with climbing roses over the last few years and have just completed a book on them, which should be available in the spring of 1994. I really believe that too many books appear on the market that try to cram in as many roses as can possibly fit between the covers, with very little information. Therefore, when writing my book I decided it would contain just sixty-five roses, with detailed histories of each as well as discussions on how to grow them.

While doing the research for this book I came across many really "fun facts", and I would like to share some of them with you. Although my title today is "The Evolution of Climbing Roses", I will also mix care and personal selections with the history of the roses.

Just about every rose I will mention is available in Canada. I don't know if you are aware of the wealth of roses available in this part of the continent, but I usually end up buying most of my roses from Canadian nurseries. In the beginning they were the only ones carrying the roses I needed, so I bought from them and in the process I found that their quality was quite exceptional.

Climbing roses have always been an important part of all gardens, adding the necessary vertical element. The Rosarie de l'Hay-les-Roses, one of my favourite gardens in France, is a good example. They are very fond of using arches to create tunnels of roses. This is something you see in every European garden and it is something that I find lacking in many North American ones, especially in the United States.

A few years ago I designed a private garden in the eastern part of Long Island. Most of the roses in this garden were from Pickering Nurseries and the growth on them has been incredible, even considering that the climate is quite nice there. I used climbing roses to create a backdrop and give a vertical element to the garden, with 'Dortmund' as the prominent red. A very beautiful and simple scene can be created with climbing roses. At the Brooklyn Botanic Garden we use 'Seagull' on the right and 'White Cockade' on the left of a simple rustic arch, a remnant of a hurricane that came through the garden.

I always tell people that climbing roses are very easy to grow. If you have limited space in your garden but want to grow a rose, I

recommend a Climber because it grows up and out of the way (usually). Once you understand how to prune them and know when not to cut, Climbers are actually very easy. They are generally lower in maintenance and have less disease and insect problems than other roses. I especially recommend climbing roses for gardens that are on top of buildings, for walls that need to be covered or for more making an ordinary home look a bit more interesting.

We have records of roses going back as far as recorded history. In the early gardens of the medieval period they used roses to cover fences, and there were discussions of red and yellow roses growing up over their heads. We wonder exactly which roses they were using. Perhaps they took some of the old shrubby roses and actually grafted them onto taller species roses to get different colours up overhead. In England today you can see the Eglantine Rose (*Rosa eglanteria*) trained over wattle fences. We are pretty sure that the species *R. eglanteria* dates back to at least the 16th century. No doubt this tall species would have been used in the manner described above.

During the 19th century a great deal of work was done to "improve" the species roses. When the foliage of the Eglantine Rose is crushed you get the wonderful fragrance of apples from the oil in the leaves. I grow it at the entrance to the Cranford Rose Garden, so from early April until our first hard freeze I smell apples every morning as I brush past it. Lord Penzance of England was determined to create new cultivars of this species rose. One of them is the rather rare 'Brenda', which we grow in the Cranford Rose Garden.

If you are brave and have a lot of blood ready for transfusions, you can use the Eglantine for a climber. It is very prickly, very menacing, but it produces long canes that can be trained. I would like to design a garden which has an archway of the Eglantine Rose that you would have to walk through as you entered, greeting you with this wonderful apple fragrance.

R. helanae is a rather recent species rose. It exhibits another benefit of the species roses, beautiful plentiful hips. Many species also have autumn colour. This is especially true of some of our North American species, which have exceptional autumn foliage and hips.

Another species that is not exactly recommended for our climate as a Climber, but which is very important in the history of climbing roses, is the Musk Rose (*R. moschata*).

If you are familiar with *The Herball* (1633) by John Gerard and *Paradisi in Sole Paradisus Terrestris* (1629) by John Parkinson, they clearly describe the Musk Rose. This is not the same Musk Rose that Shakespeare discussed as blooming when the Eglantine was in bloom, because the true Musk Rose starts to bloom in late summer and continues into the autumn. For many years nurseries, especially in the United States, were selling a "Musk Rose". Quite often they were different musk roses, but none of them was the right one. The musk roses they sold bloomed in the early spring.

They were white and had an unusual fragrance, but they were not *the* Musk Rose. Several years ago one of the founding members of the Heritage Rose Foundation, Helen Watkins, discovered a white rose growing on an arch built in the 18th century in Hillsborough, North Carolina. She was pretty sure that this rose was at least as old as the house, the Burwell School. She called it the 'White Burwell Rose' and was convinced that this was the true Musk Rose. After much correspondence with Graham Stuart Thomas and other rose experts, they all concurred that this must be *the* Musk Rose. About the same time, John and Marie Butler found a white rose growing on a grave in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia. It had double and single flowers on the same bush. If you read Parkinson's herbal, he says that the Musk Rose does indeed have double flowers as well as single ones on it several times during the season. The Butlers were convinced that they had found *the* Musk Rose and they called it 'The Hollywood Cemetery Musk Rose'. There were also other white roses exactly like this found in other graveyards and on other Burwell family plots. After some investigation it was found that this family was related to the Burwells in North Carolina. It is the same rose, and now we are all very well convinced that we have found the true Musk Rose.

The Musk Rose has a very distinct inflorescence, with very long pointed buds. This has been carried through to many of our climbing roses, especially the Noisettes. We can only grow Noisettes to some degree in Brooklyn, but they led into some of the hardier climbing roses. The important point to make here is that the Musk Rose is an important rose in the history of climbing roses.

A Climber that Pickering Nurseries sold at one time (I believe they have since lost it) is 'Baltimore Belle', bred in Baltimore, Maryland around 1837 by the Feast brothers. They were prominent horticulturists and greenhouse men who were very much involved with the Maryland Horticultural Society. They tried to breed roses from one of our native roses, the Prairie Rose. We suspect that one of the other unknown parents of 'Baltimore Belle' could be the Musk Rose. One indication is its inflorescence, which is very similar to that of the Musk Rose. It probably comes from the Musk Rose by way of Noisette.

I am sure that if you drive in any direction from Toronto, away from developed areas, you will probably find the Prairie Rose growing wild. André Michaud recorded it at the turn of the 17th century and he wrote about it in his book *The Flora of North America*, which was published posthumously in 1803. He called it *R. setigera* because the leaves apparently have a very hairy coating. Hence the name *setigera*. Other people call it the Prairie Rose or the Michigan Rose because it is found in great abundance in the North American prairies, especially up toward Michigan, but also throughout the Eastern Seaboard. It is a late blooming species and, in my opinion, it is truly a climbing rose. It sends out fifteen foot canes every season in Brooklyn. I can take two of these canes and cut them

and wrap them into large Christmas wreaths for our Holiday Show each year. In addition to beautiful large flowers, devoid of fragrance however, it also produces lovely scarlet hips which remain on the plant the entire winter. As well, the foliage turns to a sugar maple red in the autumn. It blooms late in the season - the middle of July in Brooklyn.

There have been many efforts to create hybrids from this very hardy, disease resistant rose, but they have not been very successful. Probably the first success was the Feast brothers with their 'Baltimore Belle' and 'Queen of the Prairies'. However in 1900 Dr. Van Fleet, a scientist with the United States Department of Agriculture, was experimenting with roses. One of his successes was 'American Pillar', supposedly bred from *R. setigera*. We hardly see this rose today in American gardens, probably because it does not bloom all season. In Paris you see 'American Pillar' in every garden, often used at the entrance or exit to the garden.

A man by the name of Horvath started working with roses in New England in the early 20th century and eventually retired in Mentor, Ohio. He bred some roses using *R. setigera*, including one of the lesser known red climbing roses called 'Thor'. We have 'Thor' in the Brooklyn Botanic Garden and we are the only ones I know of that have it. Again, people probably do not grow it any more because it only blooms once a season. (This is especially true now that we have 'Blaze', which supposedly blooms all summer.) 'Thor' has large, scarlet red flowers and an incredible disease resistance, which it definitely inherited from the Prairie Rose.

Part of the reason I wrote my book on climbing roses was to try to convince people to get away from what the current rose catalogues fictitiously call "climbing roses". Many catalogues will tell you all kinds of wonderful things about "climbers", but they will not recommend roses such as 'Charles de Mills' for use as a climbing rose. I really believe there are many roses that can be used to climb. If a rose grows long canes or it spreads out onto the ground there is no reason why you cannot pull the canes up and put them around a bench, a pillar or up a wall. We use 'Charles de Mills' to make a wonderfully fragrant background for a garden seat. 'Complicata' is often sold as a simple Shrub rose. I followed that advice my first year and put it somewhere in the garden. The second year I could not find it because it had grown up onto an arch that was nearby, smothering out a 'Dorothy Perkins'. This was something of a miracle, because if a rose can beat 'Dorothy Perkins' it certainly has to be called a Climber. I left it there and now it makes a wonderful display of pink flowers in June, followed by rusty orange hips in the autumn.

'Mme. Hardy' is classed as a Damask rose, but it is probably not a pure Damask. We are not quite sure how it evolved, but we have found written records that it was bred by Julian Hardy, who was the head gardener of the Jardins Luxembourg in Paris. We also know from acquaintances of Hardy that he was quite a ladies' man. He kept a list of girlfriends and, if he really liked a woman, he named a pretty rose for her.

(If he did not like her that much he put her name on an ugly rose - so you had to be careful who you kept company with in those days.) 'Mme. Hardy' was named for his wife, and she tends to sprawl. (Perhaps that tells us something about his wife.) I needed the space around this rose, so I simply pulled the canes up onto a pillar, not quite knowing what I was doing. Now, every spring I have a beautiful shower of white flowers with the green button eyes that are characteristic of this rose and make it so easy to identify. M. Hardy must have really loved his wife to have named such a beautiful rose after her.

There are some "oddball" roses that many Americans are afraid of because they cannot just be called Gallicas or Bourbons or Chinas. We call them Hybrid Chinas or Hybrid Bourbons, which gets very confusing and so we tend to not talk about them. Two of them, the rose-pink 'Paul Ricaut' and the light pink 'Fantin Latour' are sometimes classed as Hybrid China or Hybrid Bourbon or even Centifolia. They will both grow up onto pillars and cover fences quite easily and this is how we grow them at the Cranford Rose Garden.

'Zephirine Drouhin' is a rose of great mystery which appeared in rose catalogues in France in the 1870's. While researching it we found over 13 different names for this rose and as many different dates of introduction. We have narrowed it down to about 1872 (*Modern Roses 10* says 1868, but we do not know where they got that date from). The fragrance of this rose is absolutely stunning. I saw it growing at V. Kraus Nurseries this weekend, so it certainly grows in Southern Ontario. I do not know how hardy it is here, but in Brooklyn it suffers very little dieback. If exposed to cold winds there might be some dieback, but then you can grow it as a low shrub or you can peg it to the ground. It is a beautiful Bourbon rose which makes a lovely cover for a lattice in a shady part of our garden.

Another of the great rose mysteries is 'Sombreuil'. Every nursery sells it as a Tea Rose. We often question whether it is because we do not have any winter dieback on it at all in our garden. If it was a Tea Rose it would not grow so aggressively in colder climates. The first drawing found of 'Sombreuil' is dated 1857. Looking at it and then at the rose sold as 'Sombreuil' and growing in the Cranford Rose Garden, I find it harder and harder to believe that they are the same rose. Graham Stuart Thomas told me that maybe the artist got tired and did not want to paint all the little petals in the middle. That could be true, but we are very suspicious because our 'Sombreuil' is not tender. It covers a twelve foot lattice and is eight to ten feet wide. Whatever we have, it is a gorgeous rose. It blooms all summer, but especially in the spring, with long basel breaks bearing fragrant blooms on the ends. It is just part of the ongoing research that I find myself involved in, and to which I hope I never find all the answers.

The one rose whose definite identification we do know, and which is an important ancestor of climbing roses, is *R. multiflora* or the wild Japanese Rose. It is banned in many parts of the United States, especially

in the Midwest. Birds drop the hips in farmers' fields and the plants grow in no time at all. Before you know it the fields are lost. During the 1950's the United States Department of Agriculture had one of their brainstorms and decided that this would make a great living fence and encouraged everybody to have one. My mother and father had one. I never knew it was there until my mother moved last year. She was back in her old, shady garden pulling up these twiggy weeds. When asked what she was doing she replied that she was taking "our living fence" with her. Now she has these gorgeous *R. multiflora* bushes growing in the back of her new garden.

I have seen *R. multiflora* growing in a very sandy garden in Long Beach, New Jersey. This island is about two blocks wide and eighteen miles long, and quite often the above-mentioned garden is in under water during winter storms. But the *R. multiflora* is doing just fine. *R. multiflora* has been growing in America since at least the early 1800's. We have records of it growing in New York City in 1801.

Another important species, also from the Orient, is *R. wichuraiana*. It is known as the Memorial Rose because grave tenders in the United States planted this rose on graves. It quickly made a nice blanket of glossy foliage and pretty, white, sweet smelling flowers that appeared in July. But after several years it tended to become very tall and mounding, and it was ripped out because it was very hard to prune and maintain. It has vicious thorns and a very aggressive growth habit, but it can be used to create a wonderful waterfall effect of white blooms.

There is a whole collection of wonderful early American rambling roses. Some of them I have identified as direct descendants of *wichuraiana* and some are from *multiflora*, but many of them are of unknown origin. 'Dorothy Perkins', 'American Pillar' and 'Crimson Rambler' are all descendants of the previous two white rambling roses. It turned out, however, that *R. multiflora* was not the best rose to create Climbers. Instead, many of our Floribundas, Miniatures and Polyanthas evolved from it. *R. wichuraiana* was actually the species that worked in the creation of what we all know today as Climbers.

There are some examples of *wichuraiana* climbing roses used in a more formal setting at the Rosarie de l'Hay. 'Dorothy Perkins' and 'White Dorothy' are very prominent in this garden. In Planting Fields Arboretum in New York City you will find 'Crimson Rambler'. This was a very important rose in the history of Climbers, being the first hardy red rose to be grown as a climbing rose in the United States. From 1897 until about 1910 everybody wanted this bright red rose. It is directly related to *R. multiflora*, as reflected by the finger like projections on the stipules. Another characteristic of this rose is that it loves mildew, but people put up with it until something better came along. Breeders tried to improve 'Crimson Rambler', but not very successfully. 'Weigand's Crimson Rambler' ('Non Plus Ultra') was one such attempt, but it is very rare and hard to find today.

'Hiawatha' is one of the Walsh Ramblers. Walsh did much of his work out of Wood's Hole, Massachusetts, which is on a very mild part of the New England coast south of Boston. He worked with 'Crimson Rambler' and other species to create a series of Ramblers. 'Hiawatha' is hard to find but pretty hardy, as is 'Evangeline'. The latter is very beautiful, very fragrant and very messy. Spider mites and mildew love 'Evangeline', but if you can find a spot in your garden where it can grow wild, without any care, it will do fine. If you grow it formally on a pillar or an arch you end up doing a lot of work but, like most Ramblers, it really thrives on neglect.

Around 1910 a new Walsh Rambler swept the market and knocked out 'Crimson Rambler' entirely. This rose was called 'Excelsa'. It took the world by storm and was really the first successful red climbing rose. It had good hardiness and very good disease resistance in comparison to the Ramblers in existence at the time. It sports quite readily to a pale blush colour called 'Ivy Alice'. Quite often you will find its flowers split down the middle. 'Ivy Alice' is not as common as 'Excelsa', but you may wind up with it if you have 'Excelsa' in your garden.

The early Ramblers can get quite messy after their June bloom. I prune them in autumn. How? I simply remove all the wood that bore flowers and cut it right to the ground. I keep all the new wood. I need two canes growing in each direction to cover the arches in our garden, and all the rest gets thrown out. If I was growing a Rambler in a less formal area, say on a hill side, I would not do anything to it. But in a very tight situation I take out as much as I can and save the newer wood.

We find many of these old Ramblers growing abandoned. One of the still popular 'Crimson Rambler' or *multiflora* offshoots is the thornless 'Tausendschoen' or 'Thousand Beauties'. It grows about ten feet high and three feet across. It is quite messy after it has finished blooming, but makes a very pretty display of multicolored pink flowers. It is often one of the roses that is mistaken for the 'Seven Sisters'.

In Europe they love standard roses (roses budded to the tops of long stems) that are created from Climbers and Ramblers. In Bagatelle you will see standards of 'Albertine', 'Dorothy Perkins', 'Excelsa' and 'Paul's Scarlet'. After seeing the wonderful display that they make, I think we should put some pressure on our local growers to create these for us. George Pagowski of the Royal Botanical Gardens has been trying to create standards with some of the "Explorer" roses, but I do not know how successful he has been. It is a beautiful way to grow them, but perhaps a bit fussy.

'Dr. W. Van Fleet' is a very important rose. This is a rose with large light pink flowers, very much like a Hybrid Perpetual or a Hybrid Tea, but it climbs great lengths and has beautiful glossy foliage with no diseases. Its only fault is that it only blooms once a season. We grow it on the Main Pavilion at the Cranford Rose Garden, along with 'Dortmund' and 'Grand

Hotel'. Everybody wanted 'Dr. W. Van Fleet' when it was introduced in 1910 because of its very large flowers and its ability to cover large areas very quickly. In the autumn of 1930 a Mr. Dreer found a 'Dr. W. Van Fleet' in full bloom in his garden in New Jersey. He was convinced it was not just a freak, so he kept the plant growing and it did indeed bloom again in the autumn of the following year. He was smart enough to get it patented and this was the first plant patent. He called the rose 'New Dawn'. 'New Dawn' is simply an everblooming 'Dr. W. Van Fleet'. It is still the most popular climbing rose ever created.

Most of the successful climbing roses were bred in North America. It was not until our success became apparent that the Europeans started to get involved. They tried to extend the work of Dr. Van Fleet, Horvath and Walsh. Until very recently the best climbing roses still came from North America, but now we have Kordes putting out some beautiful ones.

A big event occurred in 1932. A rose was introduced with a blaze of publicity, and that is what it was called - 'Blaze'. Jackson & Perkins finally made their mark. They had become very well known for roses in 1901 with their introduction of 'Dorothy Perkins', named for the granddaughter of Charlie Perkins, the owner of Jackson & Perkins of Newark, New York. With 'Blaze' they thought they were introducing the first everblooming climbing rose, but they were just a few months too late behind the introduction of 'New Dawn'. 'Blaze' was Plant Patent No.10. It and 'New Dawn' are the two most popular climbing roses in the United States, and probably the world. I am not that fond of 'Blaze' because I don't find it that reliable, but it is historically important. When in a new city, I often wander into the bad areas to try and find something good there. In Shreveport, Louisiana I took a picture of three plants of 'Blaze' growing on a barbed wire, high-powered fence. It was obviously there to try and make the fence look a little bit nicer, and was a perfect illustration of the fact that 'Blaze' is grown everywhere.

Another red climbing rose which we all have in our garden at some point, whether we want it or not, is 'Dr. Huey'. It is still used today as an understock by American nurserymen. Joe Schraven of Pickering Nurseries feels that is probably not the best choice for understocks because it may not be as vigourous and may be more disease prone, in the long run. But we have it in our garden in Brooklyn as an example of a red climbing rose, which is what it was meant to be. It was introduced in the early 1900's.

Now I would like to take you through colour groups. Since we are into the reds, let me continue. One red that you have probably never seen is 'Temptation'. If you have it you should keep it and share it. Again, it was bred in New Jersey by a man named Jacobus, who worked for Bobbink & Atkins Nursery. This was one of the best retail nurseries in the eastern part of the United States. They had wonderful catalogues from the early 1900's until about 1950. They were very fond of Mr. Jacobus' work, and he

produced what looks like David Austin flowers. We say that David Austin is doing something new, but take a look back at 'Temptation'.

Another red beauty that you all should grow is 'Don Juan'. 'Don Juan' goes through many phases. It starts out as a Hybrid Tea type bloom that is nearly black in colour and then eventually opens to a nondescript, full blown type of a rose. I highly recommend this rose for gardens which are up in the air. I have a client who has a garden thirteen stories up in Manhattan, right in the middle of the city. She loves her 'Don Juan' and it is in bloom every day from about May until Christmas. Ben Williams, one of our American rose breeders, swears that 'Red Fountain' is an improved 'Don Juan'. In fact, it is an offspring of 'Don Juan' and 'Blaze'.

One of Dr. Van Fleet's early white roses is still one of the best white roses for vigour, hardiness and fragrance. It is 'Silver Moon', which was introduced with 'American Pillar' and 'Dr. W. Van Fleet'. At the Cranford Rose Garden we cover about fifty feet of lattice with 'Silver Moon' and 'Dr. W. Van Fleet'.

A beautiful white from France is 'Albéric Barbier', bred by M. Barbier. I purchased this from Pickering Nurseries and at the end of one year it had grown up to the top of a ten foot pillar. It has beautiful, glossy foliage and large white flowers. Our plant has rebloomed in the autumn for two seasons in a row although it is not supposed to be a repeat bloomer. However, I think that once it is happy it will give you some autumn flowers.

'City of York' is a rose which is very difficult to find, but we have it in our garden. It is a beautiful white Climber that was introduced into the United States in 1945, when German roses were not very popular. In fact, during the two World Wars the French made a point of destroying the German roses in their rose gardens. If someone was fond of a German rose they had to be smart enough to change the name. 'City of York' was called 'Direktor Benschop' and was bred by Tantau and sent to Bagatelle. It was brought to the United States by Conard Pyle. All this time I thought that 'City of York' was named for York, England. But we have a York in Pennsylvania, a very small town not too far from Gettysburg. Its citizens were jealous that Lancaster, Pennsylvania had a rose named for it. Conard Pyle, being from Pennsylvania, saw a good marketing opportunity and named this rose 'City of York' for York, Pennsylvania.

I do not know if you have ever heard of Dr. Brownell, but he bred roses in Rhode Island. Apparently both he and his wife did the rose breeding, but no one gives his wife very much credit. Being a stickler for details, I went to the patents and read the patent for the rose 'White Cap'. His wife Josephine makes it very clear in the patent that she did the work. In fact, she signed the patent. So we could say that 'White Cap' is a Josephine Brownell rose. It is a white pillar rose that blooms the entire season, has no diseases to speak of and has large Hybrid Tea type flowers. For the life of me, I cannot figure out why nurserymen do not sell this any more.

Earlier I mentioned the Noisettes. One Noisette that we try to grow is 'William Allen Richardson'. I say "try" because Noisettes really do well down South. There they grow by leaps and bounds, up buildings, around arches and down hill sides, but in the northern climates they are very tender. However, 'William Allen Richardson' is an important yellow hybrid of a Noisette (and probably a Tea Rose) because it was one of the first attempts to create a yellow climbing rose.

'Zeus' is another rare yellow Climber and it blooms again in the autumn. At one time it was offered by Kern Rose Nursery in Ohio and it is still available from Historical Roses of Ohio.

Captain Thomas, who created 'Dr. Huey' (named for a dentist), was trying to create a yellow Climber. One of his attempts is called 'Bloomfield Dainty'. It is not really a Climber for us, but rather more of a Shrub rose. It just seems to spread out and has quite awkward growth.

One of the most yellow popular Climbers today is 'Golden Showers'. It does need several years of coaching to climb properly, but it blooms quite nicely throughout the summer and the autumn. It has slightly free form flowers, but it is an AARS winner, one of the few Climbers to be so named.

When I was in Bagatelle two years ago we judged a rose called 'Rimosa'. At the most crucial moment Alain Meilland walked over and pulled this rose out of the contest. He left us standing there with our tongues hanging out, so to speak. This rose would have won, but Meilland wanted us to really notice it. If it makes it over to North America, I think it will be a winner in our gardens. Apparently it is a sport of a Floribunda and is also called 'Climbing Gold Badge' and 'Climbing Gold Bunny'.

Pink is probably the most popular colour in roses. One of the best pink Climbers is 'Aloha' from Papa Floribunda, Gene Boerner, out of Newark, New York. One of my favourite roses is 'Parade'. It is very fragrant and reminiscent of a Bourbon rose. Another pink Climber is 'Dream Girl'. It is nearly impossible to find today, but we have it in the Cranford Rose Garden. Incidentally, that is one of the beauties of our garden. We have all these wonderful roses that no one sells any more and I offer cuttings or budwood to anyone who visits or writes to me.

'Rhonda' was bred by another New Jersey native, Jack Lissemore. I believe he named the rose for the daughter of his best friend. It is a beautiful climbing rose, often winning Queen of the Show in the United States. I saw 'Rhonda' growing in Ship Bottom, New Jersey on that small island that I mentioned before. I asked the owner how he grew roses there since there is no soil, only sand, and the Atlantic Ocean is a block away in one direction and Barnegat Bay is the same distance in the other direction. Often the bay and the ocean meet on his property in the winter. He said he used a lot of seaweed from the bay and that it made a great mulch and fertilizer. He also used a lot of fish heads under his roses.

McGredy's 'Handel' is often rated as one of the best roses in

England. I am not quite sure why, except for the way it looks on film. Usually within a few days of photographing it the leaves are totally gone due to blackspot and other problems. The flowers also fade in the sun. But it is lovely to have in a lower, partially shaded part of your garden.

One year the cover of Wayside Gardens' rose catalogue showed a supposedly brand new rose called 'Eden'. When I was in France I saw a rose that looked just like 'Eden', called 'Pierre de Ronsard'. Sure enough, it is the same rose. As a matter of fact, soon after 'Eden' was introduced they discovered that there were other roses called 'Eden' still around. So now it is called 'Eden '88'. It is an interesting looking rose because it appears almost green before it opens up and then changes to a soft peachy pink colour. It has not climbed for me yet in Brooklyn and is more like a low Shrub rose. I will give it a couple of years, as you should with all Climbers. You should not do anything to them for two years. Just let them grow because they usually do not bloom their best until the third season.

A new Kordes variety that I had great hopes for when I ordered it from one of the Canadian nurseries was 'Antique '89'. Unfortunately it has not repeated its bloom as yet. I do not know if it is supposed to or not, but I really like it in bloom during June. It would be nice however, to see some blooms on it in the autumn. It has very good foliage with high disease resistance, as do most of Kordes' roses. It is a very aggressive climber.

Another new introduction that we grow is 'Compassion' from Peter Harkness. We have been growing it up a pillar for two years and have underplanted it with 'Eutin'.

You have your "Explorer" roses and we have our Meidiland roses. There is no comparison since the "Explorer" roses are much more interesting. But the Meidilands serve a good purpose in the garden. We have planted them on a very steep bank where nothing but weeds grew before. Conard-Pyle gave me a collection of a hundred mixed Meidiland roses and we planted them in the middle of July, right from the pots into the ground on this bank. A year later the bank was covered, but was predominated by 'Scarlet Meidiland'. There is 'Red Meidiland', 'Scarlet Meidiland', 'Pink Meidiland', 'Pearl Meidiland', 'Alba Meidiland' and 'White Meidiland'. Even with these uninteresting names they are very good for covering hard to grow areas of your garden. The flowers themselves are not very interesting, but on that hill side they get absolutely no care; no water, no spraying, no fertilizing and they flourish.

There are also Climbing Miniatures. Among them are 'Hi Ho', 'Climbing Jackie' and 'Climbing Yellow Doll'. These grow to about a maximum of eight feet. Another Climbing Miniature is 'Jeanne Lajoie'. I am more fond of the name than the actual rose. I met Dave Lajoie at a meeting in Dallas, Texas, where he is very active in the Dallas Rose Society. The rose is named for his daughter Jeanne. I thought it was a sweet story but a little boring for my book. However, about two years ago I had a visitor from Paris who was appalled that we would grow a rose called

'Jeanne Lajoie'. Apparently she is a very famous prostitute in Paris. But the real Jeanne Lajoie is a physical therapist and works in Dallas, Texas.

'John Cabot' is a great rose for us and I hope you all grow it. We tried an experiment and it is now growing up into the trees in Brooklyn. Every year this rose gets better and better and we get more flowers on it in the autumn. We grow other "Explorer" roses as climbing roses as well. We grow 'William Baffin' as a Climber and 'John Davis' is up on a pillar now. I have all the "Explorer" and Morden roses in our garden and they attract a lot of attention. People are very interested in these roses.

One rose that I found in a catalogue of either V. Kraus, Pickering or Hortico was 'Grand Hotel'. I really like this McGredy rose. It bloomed rather quickly once it was planted, which is a good sign.

I hope that I can entice some of you to come down and visit the Cranford Rose Garden. We have between five and six thousand roses, and we are in the process of digging up all our beds. We have five completed and we will do four more this winter. We hope that all fifteen beds will be finished two years from now. We have discovered that the roses are not growing as well as they used to. Sixty-five years of growing roses in the same soil has not proved beneficial to them. This garden was designed in 1927 and it is still exactly the way it was first designed. Over the last sixty-five years we have planted and replanted roses without changing any of the soil. I have been turning a blind eye to the problem, thinking that I was doing something wrong or that it was just simply our winters. I would buy roses and fill in empty holes wherever something died. One year we had a thousand dead plants, so I went out and bought a thousand plants and plugged them back in. Two years later those plants were dead again. We actually pulled up some surviving roses that had come from different nurseries and none of them showed any growth. Instead of having extensive feeding root systems, all of them looked exactly as they had when they were planted except with foliage and flowers on them. There was lots of top growth but no root growth. We tested the soil but found nothing there to indicate any problem. There was no salt buildup and there were no nematodes. We decided to change the soil and are now in the process of doing that. Every year we dig up and save the roses that are rare and propagate them to keep them in the collection. This year, for the first time, we are going to have a rose dig. It is the first Sunday in November, so you can all come down with your spades. We are offering four beds of roses to the general public. They are perfectly fine plants and I have seen them turn around in new beds.

We will keep our collection in the same style of mixed colours in every bed. We only allow five plants of a cultivar and each bed can have thirty cultivars. Therefore, we have nearly two thousand different kinds of roses in this garden, including all the Old Garden Roses and the Miniatures. Most of the new roses that are going into the garden are from Canada. It is gratifying that our proposed quarantine bill was defeated and we can still

share our roses without any problems.

I encourage you all to visit, especially during the peak season in June. However if you can't come then, we usually have flowers until almost Christmas Day, although we never can predict when the first frost will hit. I enjoy my roses now, at the end of September, because not many people are visiting the garden and I get a chance to really see them. The colours are very interesting now and the fragrances are extremely strong. I hope that I will see some of you there in the very near future.

[Editor's Note: The following are some of the questions, comments and replies at the end of Steven Scanniello's talk. Because the replies were so pertinent to the whole discussion and so interesting to all who were present, they are included here.]

Question: How far down are you digging out the beds?
Answer: The first year we went down 24 to 30 inches. That was much too deep, so now we go down 18 to 20 inches.

Question: What are you putting back into the beds?
Answer: We are putting in a brand new soil mix. The old soil gets recycled into the compost heap, where we can pasteurize it and use it again in other parts of the garden. The new soil has been contracted out and our specifications for the soil are 60% topsoil, 30% organic material and 10% sand. The organic material has been yard waste and manures. They have been trying to get us to use sewage sludge, but we are not very keen on that. One potential problem is the heavy metal content of it.

Question: When I was younger there was a wild pink rose that grew everywhere with small tight flowers. Do you know what it might have been?
Answer: It was probably 'Dorothy Perkins' or *R. multiflora carnea*. Look at the foliage to tell which it was.

Question: Have you grown 'Leverkusen'?
Answer: Yes we have. Unfortunately, it is in one of the bad soil spots, but I have seen it grown as a Climber in Paris. It has got the good Kordes foliage but it has not grown very high for me. It does look promising.

Question: How do you feel about cocoa mulch?
Answer: I do not use it, and I don't encourage it. First of all, I find that it blows away in the winter. We are very exposed to the winds in our garden. We used to use buckwheat mulch and we had similar problems with it. There are some studies coming out that indicate that cocoa mulch might promote fungal activity on the surface leading to your foliage. Also, I have noticed a lot of compaction of soil with cocoa mulch. We use shredded cedar bark. It is very rough and tends to stay together and not move

around as much. It also breaks down to a nice soil.

Question: Do you do anything to protect roses during the winter?
Answer: No. If they are damaged by the frost, quite often I will prune to the bud union. My problem is rabbits. We are going to put chicken wire around the whole garden and try to keep them out. I am the entire manpower in the rose garden and I couldn't possibly mulch all those roses. Now that I have not mulched them for five years, I won't. I have gone through all kinds of winters and I only mulch for the first year the roses that come from Canada and are planted in November. If I really like my Tea and Chinas I will mulch them. Otherwise, I have the same results whether I mulch or not. But since you have to mulch up here, be sure and use a dry material, whatever you use.

Question: How cold does it get in winter in your garden?
Answer: Real cold - we get below 32 F quite often. That's pretty cold! The ground does freeze. Usually January is our worst month for freezing, but we get thaws that come in and do the most damage. When the Siberian express comes down from "you know where" it can stay around 0 F for about a week. That is about our lower extreme.

Comment: I have a 'Louise Odier' that grows as high as this room. It is in a protected area, so it does not get a lot of high winds. It is about five years old now and it just keeps growing and growing.
Reply: 'Louise Odier' is one of the Bourbon roses. It has long growing stems and you have to bend them to get the best growth. Fan them out. If you don't fan your Climbers or any rose that tends to grow long canes, you will eventually end up with blooms at the ends only. But by fanning them out, bending them, pegging them or wrapping them around, you induce all kinds of lateral breaks, which are the shorter stems that bear the best flowers as the plant becomes more established.

Question: Have you tried any of Chris Warner's Climbing Miniatures in your garden? He is an English hybridizer who has worked extensively on breeding a new generation of Climbing Miniatures. One of his most successful ones is 'Warm Welcome'. His introductions have the same flower and foliage size as existing Miniatures but they seem to be hardier and have superior disease resistance.
Answer: No. I will have to look for them.

Question: What about 'Blossomtime'?
Answer: It's great. I have recently put it back into our garden. I have it in a lower light area and it survives that. It is an excellent rose .

Question: I have not been able to grow 'Handel' well here and I thought

it was mosaic. Have you seen a healthy 'Handel'?
Answer: Yes, I have seen healthy 'Handel's in other gardens. Mine is probably in the lowest light area in our garden. By midsummer it is almost entirely in the shade, so that is why it is suffering. It does come back in the spring. I just don't like the way the bloom looks in sunshine, fading quickly.

Comment: The best Climber I have seen here is Dr. Buck's 'Prairie Princess'.
Reply: Yes. I saw a lot of it at the Royal Botanical Gardens. Griffith Buck has been highly overlooked by us. Apparently he is more appreciated by Canadians. RBG also has 'Country Dancer'. 'Hi Neighbour' is a strange name but a nice rose. 'Hawkeye Belle' is one of the best roses I have in my garden for constant colour. Its only problem is that you have to remove the dead flowers by hand, as they don't fall off. But I have not had a day without a 'Hawkeye Belle' in bloom.

I wonder why so much publicity is being given to David Austin's roses, which are not being properly tested in our market. There are many that are quite nice, but there are also many that do not do well at all. Yet American nurseries do not recognize someone like Griffith Buck, who produced roses that will survive in some of the coldest parts of our country and are also beautiful. Griffith told me that he only put out a rose if it was beautiful and it was hardy and, hopefully, it was fragrant.

Comment: Another rose which is classified as a Shrub but is a huge climber at my house is 'Dortmund'.
Reply I would never call that anything but a Climber. I have never seen a 'Dortmund' that grew less than ten feet. It just grows by leaps and bounds, but it does need as much sun as you can give it. Otherwise it might drop some of its foliage. Once it has established itself it doesn't need any care.

Question: Do you grow 'Westerland'?
Reply: Yes. I grew it in my orphan bed, where I stick things that are not doing well. 'Westerland' was either stepped on or half eaten by a rabbit, so I moved it. It was struggling, but suddenly this year it has jumped up, so I have great hopes for it. There is a sport of 'Westerland' called 'Autumn Sunset', which is an absolutely superb rose. Mike Low discovered it and is selling it. It is a great companion to 'Westerland'.

Question: Have you tried 'Joseph's Coat'. I put one in every year and lose it.
Reply: Funny you should say that because I put one in last year from one of your nurseries and it is still very small. I know this rose because when I inherited the rose garden I inherited lots of roses without labels and lots of labels without roses and lots of roses with the wrong labels. One of these was 'Joseph's Coat'. Now I finally have a real 'Joseph's Coat', even if it isn't doing too well.

AN INVITATION TO ROSEWORLD '94
Christchurch, New Zealand
November 18-27, 1994

by Sam McGredy IV

The first ever Word Rose Convention took place in Hamilton, New Zealand in November 1971. I was lucky enough to be present in the company of my good friends Niels Poulsen of Denmark and Hette Spek of Holland. We had a marvellous tine. The atmosphere when we walked into the fist meeting was electric. The home crowd was eager to welcome the visiting delegates. I was a familiar face, as I had visited New Zealand several times before, but to most Kiwis the opportunity to see and hear the well-known names of rosedom was quite something. They had pulled out all the stops. The hospitality was warm and genuine, the rose show and floral arrangements were spectacular and the scenery was quite unbelievable.

It had to be good. I went back to Ireland afterwards, stayed there for four days - and then returned to new Zealand to find a place to live!

Now, here I am, thinking of New Zealand's second World Rose Convention in 1994. This time it is in Christchurch - our most beautiful city. I know that you will be just as thrilled by New Zealand as I was in 1971. I still feel the same today. There is an atmosphere about the whole country that is hard to describe.

One of the nicest things is that the people are genuinely pleased to have you visit. You will find no anti-American or Canadian feeling anywhere. No one will try and rip you off. The prices are very reasonable. If you want to tip on top of that - that is up to you. It is not our custom unless the service really warrants it. The country is clean and stunningly beautiful. People love to invite you into their homes and they have the time because the pace is not as frenetic as in other lands.

And what of the roses? They will be good - on a par with the best in British Columbia. The range of varieties will be greater, as we probably get the new varieties quicker and in greater number than any other country. Our top exhibitors are great fun. For me, the competition between the various district Societies at our Conventions are a delight. It is all done in such a friendly way, that it makes a great day out. Our floral arrangers are of world class, too.

Make sure you get to see the best of our municipal gardens. The Rose Introducers of New Zealand International Trial at Auckland's Botanic Garden is the newest and possibly the best. The Parnell Rose Garden in downtown Auckland, the Lady Norwood Garden in Wellington, the National

ROBERTA BONDAR (Large-flowered Climber)
(Joyce Fleming, 1993)

Parentage: 'King's Ransom' x 'Buff Beauty'

Joyce Fleming, a CRS member and a talented amateur rose breeder, is proud to introduce 'Roberta Bondar', named for Canada's first woman astronaut. The rose is available from Hortico Inc.

Rose Society Garden in Palmerston North, and the big rose gardens in Christchurch, Te Awamutu, Hamilton and Nelson are all worth a visit.

Hybrid Teas dominate. I have read in English magazines that they are passé over there. That is not so in New Zealand - nor are they likely to be for many years. The second biggest group would be the Miniatures. In our climate they are miniature in flower, but the plants grow more like Floribundas. We also grow Floribundas and some of the Shrubs. Our gardens are small, usually under a quarter of an acre, so the big, leggy new/old-fashioned roses don't really suit them.

Our Government had the perspicacity to bring in Plant Breeder's Rights twenty years ago. They have also made the cost of protection reasonable. As a result, we have numerous rose breeders, both amateur and professional. Some of the best exhibition Hybrid Teas, in particular, come from our amateur breeders. I find this particularly pleasing. As you may know, I have retired. It is great to know that these breeders will continue to keep New Zealand roses centre stage.

Do come to New Zealand in '94. I look forward to meeting you in Christchurch from November 18th to the 27th.

RECENT LITERATURE ON ROSE RESEARCH

by Dr. David H.S. Richardson
Dean of Science, Saint Mary's University
Halifax, Nova Scotia

[Editor's Note: Dr. Richardson writes this column of summaries of papers published in research journals throughout the world for The Royal National Rose Society's The Rose. Since the information in it of interest to all serious rose growers, and since he is writing it from Halifax, we felt it should be available to CRS members. Therefore, with his kind permission as well as that of Peter Harkness, Editor of The Rose, the following is a compilation of this column for the past year. If you wish to read a full paper and cannot find it locally, Dr. Richardson will send you a copy if you send him an amount to cover copying and postage.]

Arnold, N.P., Binns, M.R., Barthakur, N.N. & Cloutier, D.C. (1992)
A study of the effect of growth regulators and time of plantlet harvest on the in vitro multiplication rate of hardy and Hybrid Tea roses
Journal of Horticultural Science 67:727-735

Two types of plant hormones, cytokinins and auxins, are of key importance in getting in vitro rose plantlets to grow and branch for micropropagation. This study showed that the required levels of these two types of hormone, and the culture time, have to be optimized for each cultivar, especially for winter hardy roses with their diverse genetic background.

Butler, J.M., Groeger, A.W. & Fletcher, J.S. (1992)
Characterization of monochlorinated biphenyl products formed by 'Paul's Scarlet' rose cells.
Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology 49:821-826

This study on cultured rose cells indicated that plant cells can break down polychlorinated biphenyls. If, as seems likely, the cells of rose roots do the same in soil, they could help soil bacteria degrade these contaminants.

Cabera, R.I., Evans, R.Y. & Paul, J.L. (1993)
Leaching losses of Nitrogen from container-grown roses.
Scientia Horticulturae 53:333-345

Fertilizing commercially grown roses is usually done by liquid feeding. It was shown that about 1000-1500 Kg of Nitrogen per hectare per year, about one quarter of that often used, is quite sufficient and would reduce N buildup below the root zone. This is often a problem in both nurseries and

greenhouse grown roses, particularly in mediterranean climates. The high N levels in this zone can contribute to groundwater contamination.

Chu, C.Y., Knight, S.I. & Smith, M.A.L. (1993)
Effect of liquid culture on the growth and development of Miniature rose (*Rosa chinensis* Jacq. 'Minima').
Plant Cell, Tissue and Organ Culture 32:329-334

In most micropropagation systems a cluster of in vitro grown rose shoots 2-3 cm long are divided about every three weeks and transferred to new media in which agar is the gelling agent. The shoots can also be grown on liquid media by supporting the plantlet on cellulose or rockwool plugs. This study showed that if Miniature rose shootlets were dried prior to transfer, they had sufficient surface tension to float on the media and so no support was really needed for successful micropropagation.

Collicutt, L. (1992)
Hardy rose breeding at the Morden Research Station.
HortScience 27:1170-1171

Hybrid Teas and Floribundas do not consistently survive the winters in most parts of Canada and mid-northern USA. There are two centres of hardy rose breeding in Canada, one at Morden, Manitoba and the other at L'Assomption, Quebec. At Morden a native prairie rose *Rosa arkansana* has been crossbred with modern garden roses yielding a series of repeat flowering "Parkland" roses which are propagated by softwood cuttings.

De Vries, D.P. & Dubois, A.M. (1992)
Variations in the shoot production of 'Sonia' cut rose plants, originating from grafting scions of different nodal positions.
Gartenbauwissenschaft 57:64-68

The effect of rootstock quality on shoot yield of plants grown for cut roses is well known, but the position of the scion bud is also important as it may account for about 30% of the variation in flower yield. The farther the original bud (used for budding the rootstock) is from the apex, the smaller the number of bottom breaks, shoot yield etc. on the resultant plant.

Edelman, H.G. & Fry, S.C. (1992)
Kinetics of integration of xyloglucan into the walls of suspension-cultured rose cells.
Journal of Experimental Botany 43:463-470

Cells of in vitro cultures of cultivar 'Paul's Scarlet' grow rather easily in liquid media producing a soup-like suspension. This material is ideal to find out in detail how plants make cell walls.

Elad, Y., Kirshner, B. & Gotlib, Y. (1993)
Attempts to control *Botrytis cinerea* on roses by pre- and postharvest treatments with biological and chemical agents.
Crop Protection 12:69-73

Gray mould develops on and disfigures cut rose flowers. Dipping or spraying the cut rose flowers alleviate the problem but it would be better to reduce the level of infection in the greenhouse. This proved to be very difficult using either fungicidal sprays or biological control agents such as the fungus *Trichoderma harzianum*. These were only effective for a very short time after application. Reducing the greenhouse humidity and ensuring adequate calcium in the fertilizer regimes is the current best approach.

Fellman, B. (1992)
Rose rustlers are giving "antique" varieties new life
Smithsonian 23:44-55

In California and southeastern USA many long forgotten rose varieties have continued to survive around abandoned houses, cemeteries and in old gardens. The Texas rose rustlers are a group dedicated to finding these old varieties. This colour-illustrated article describes the activity of this and other groups in saving and propagating such roses.

Ghasghaie, J., Brenckmann, F. & Saugier B. (1992)
Water relations and growth of rose plants cultured in vitro under various relative humidities.
Plant Cell, Tissue and Organ Culture 30:51-57

The stomata of in vitro grown rose plantlets do not function properly and the plants wilt when transferred to soil. To help overcome this the bottom of the culture jars were cooled by 4 C or plugs permeable to water vapour were inserted in the lid. Despite smaller roots, the bottom-cooled plantlets transplanted best. This effect could be valuable in the micropropagation industry.

Gudin, S. (1992)
Influence of bud chilling on subsequent reproductive fertility in roses.
Scientia Horticulturae 51:139-144

Pot grown cultivar 'Meijikatar' ('Orange Sunblaze') plants were cut back and placed for one month at 4 C before being returned to the greenhouse. Cold treated plants produced more flowers, hips and seeds from both self and cross pollination than plants left in the greenhouse. Cold treatment is thought to greatly enhance pollination efficiency by increasing both pollen tube growth and female sexual receptivity.

Hammer, P.E., Evensen, K.B. & Janisiewicz, W.J. (1993)
Postharvest control of *Botrytis cinerea* on cut rose flowers with Pyrrolnitrin.
Plant Disease 77:283-286

Gray mould is an important disease of cut flowers and is controlled by dipping or spraying the blooms before transport to market. Fungicide-resistant strains are developing and so the availability of an effective antibiotic is important. Dipping flowers in 25-100 mg per litre of Pyrrolnitrin gave over 90% control of the disease without damage to the roses.

Johansson, M., Kribestedt-Robards, E.C. & Robards, A.W. (1992)
Rose leaf structure in relation to different stages of micropropagation.
Protoplasma 168:165-176

When micropropagated rooted rose plantlets are transferred to soil in the greenhouse only 50-80% often survive. It was found that the cuticle and wax layers were very thin and stomata open. Losses are minimised by transferring plantlets rapidly to soil in a draught-free atmosphere and protecting them from excessive water loss. Treatments for making rose leaves waxier and more robust in culture before transfer are also discussed.

Ma Yan & Chen Junyu (1992)
Ten cultivars of the rejuvenation rose group.
Journal of Beijing Forestry University 1:102-106

Since 1986 this group has been trying to combine the hardiness of wild Chinese roses of *Rosa pimpinellifoliae* group (*R. hugonis, R. primula & R. xanthina*) with everblooming Chinese and modern varieties, especially 'Queen Elizabeth'. So far ten promising winter-hardy varieties have been developed with charming names such as 'Spring Morning in Beijing', 'Pearl Cloud' and 'Beauty After Bath' and a few with more down to earth appellations, e.g. 'Bloody Butterfly' and 'Ice Heart'. 'Yipian Bingxin' (meaning 'Ice Heart') is bred from 'Queen Elizabeth' x *R. hugonis*. It did well in Chinese trials for hardiness and blackspot resistance.

Menard, C. & Dansereau, B. (1992)
Influence of photosynthetic photon flux density and planting scheme on growth and development of cultivar 'Royalty' roses.
Scientia Horticulturae 50:197-207

In northern latitudes, production of roses grown in greenhouses for cut flowers can fall dramatically during the winter period due to low light levels. High pressure sodium lamps can overcome this. Various planting schemes could be used in the 5.1 x 1.4 metre bed, but 2 rather than 3 or 4 rows gave the best results. To get the most from supplementary lights, the greenhouse

atmosphere should be enriched with carbon dioxide and this and the fertilizer regime has to be carefully adjusted.

Mortensen, L.M., Gislerod, H.R. & Mikkelsen, H. (1992)
Maximising the yield of greenhouse roses with respect to artificial lighting.
Norwegian Journal of Agricultural Sciences 6:27-34

In North-European countries low light levels in winter reduce rose yield and quality. The most spectacular finding of this study was that supplementary light had positive effects even in the months of April to June, though the relative effect was less than in winter. Whether extra lighting in late spring is worthwhile depends on energy costs.

Nalepa, C.A. (1991)
Distribution of the roses seed chalcid *Megastigmus aculeatus* var *nigroflavus* Hoffmeyer (Hymenoptera: Torymidae) in North Carolina.
Journal of the Entomological Society 24:413-416

Rosa multiflora has become a very important noxious weed in parts of the USA. The rose chalcid is a possible biological control agent. This wasp infects some 60% of the viable seed and the larvae can survive passage through mocking birds.

Nalepa, C.A. (1991)
Evaluation of flotation as a method for determining infestations of *multiflora* rose seeds by *Megastigmus aculeatus* var *nirgoflavus* (Hymenoptera: Torymidae).
Journal of Entomological Science 27:35-36

Flotation has been used to detect seed infection by chalcid wasps. However, this study showed that radiography is still the best alternative to seed dissection to determine the proportion of seed infected by the rose seed chalcid.

Nell, T.A. & Nordgraff, C.V. (1992)
Post-production performance of potted roses under simulated transport and low irradiance levels.
HortScience 27:239-241

Miniature potted roses can partially overcome the effects of transport without light and at low temperatures if they are placed, by the receiving retailer, in high light. Failure to do this can reduce flowering, quality and longevity.

Ogilvie, I.S., Arnold, N.P. & Cloutier, D.C. (1992)
'Louis Jolliet' rose.

HortScience 27:278

This winter-hardy Shrub rose resulted from crossing a single pink *kordesii* rose with the winter hardy 'Champlain' which carries hardiness genes from Rosa laxa. *Winter hardiness is of key importance for successful rose growing in the colder parts of Canada and the USA.*

Rajapakse, S., Hubbard, M., Kelly, J.W., Abbot, A.G. & Ballard R.E. (1993)
Identification of rose cultivars by restriction of fragment length polymorphism (RFLP).
Scientia Horticulturae 52:237-245

Plant breeders now face problems protecting their patents. Traditionally, colour, growth and shape of plants and flowers have been used to distinguish cultivars. However, so many cultivars of similar colour are being released world-wide that uncertainty as to the correct origin can occur. A form of genetic finger printing known as RFLP has now been applied successfully to roses to distinguish a group of 16 cultivars. By using different restriction enzymes and probe combinations it is expected that it will soon be possible to confirm definitively the origin of a variety and thus disputes about patents can be resolved.

Reddy, S., Spencer, J.A. & Newman, S.E. (1992)
Leaflet surfaces of blackspot-resistant roses and their reactions to fungal invasion.
HortScience 27:133-135

No common structural features of the leaflet surface could be related to blackspot resistance. However when spores were placed on leaflets, development ceased at the germination stage on resistant roses which suggests such roses produce inhibitors. These should now be looked for.

Rodgers, R.B. & Smith, M.A.L. (1992)
Consequences of in vitro and ex vitro root initiation for Miniature rose production.
Journal of Horticultural Science 67:534-540

Micropropagation of roses involves two stages: first getting the plants to grow and branch in vitro, and secondly to develop roots following transfer to a new medium in another container. In this study, plantlets were removed after stage one, dipped in hormone rooting powder and rooted directly in compost under misting units. This gave 95-100% rooting and superior plants which flowered earlier. It also eliminated the labour intensive stage of transferring the plantlets to new containers to root.

Sallanon, H. & Maziere, Y. (1992)

Influence of growth room and humidity on the in vitro development of rose plants.
Plant Cell, Tissue and Organ Culture 30:121-125

During commercial micropropagation of the cultivar 'Madame Georges Delbard' it was noticed that plantlets were different in winter even though growth room conditions were constant. Incoming air was heated more in winter, which reduced relative humidity in the growth room and culture vessels. This affected the activity in the apical bud, gave larger leaves and reduced the micropropagation rate. The control of growth room humidity, and hence water loss during the multiplication phase, is as important as the composition of the growth medium, light and temperature.

Serrano, M., Martinez, G., Pretel, M.T., Riquelme, F. & Romojaro, F. (1992)
Cold storage of rose flowers (*Rosa hybrida*, M. cultivar 'Visa'): Physiological alterations.
Scientia Horticulturae 51:129-137

Cold storage of cut roses is common but if prolonged affects flower quality. When returned to room temperature varieties like 'Mercedes' produce large amounts of ethylene, a plant hormone which speeds flower aging. 'Visa' is interesting because it produces very low levels of ethylene in cold storage and when returned to higher temperatures. This study investigated the biochemical basis for this phenomenon.

Shorthouse, J.D. (1993)
Cynipid galls of shrub roses.
American Rose Magazine (May issue):16-17

Galls on roses are becoming increasingly common on shrub roses in northern USA and Canada. These bizarre and sometimes attractive insect-containing galls are induced by tiny gall wasps some 8 mm in length. Attempts at using systemic insecticides to control galls was unsuccessful. Pruning off all mature galls in early autumn was the most effective treatment.

Urban, L. & Langelez, I. (1992)
Effects of high pressure mist on leaf water potential, leaf diffusive conductance, carbon dioxide fixation and production of new cultivar 'Sonia' rose plants grown on rockwool.
Scientia Horticulturae 50:229-244

During summer, greenhouse-grown roses are subject to intense radiation from the sun which results in high temperatures, low humidity and often water stress. Roses can be grown in hydroponic systems using rockwool

which gives good water availability in the root zone. This study examined the ability of high pressure mists to alleviate water stress. However, it concluded that such mists which can reduce light levels and have other side effects were unnecessary if the rockwool was watered frequently.

Yambe, Y. & Takeno, K. (1992)
Improvement of rose achene germination by treatment with macerating enzymes.
HortScience 27:1018-1020

Often rose seeds, especially of species like *Rosa multiflora*, fail to germinate even under favourable conditions. Obtaining the correct degree of scarification with sulphuric acid or sand to improve germination is difficult. The new approach involves using enzymes to weaken the seed coat and release germination inhibitors. Instead, seeds were shaken gently in 0.2% pectolyase (Seishin Pharmaceutical Co., Tokyo) or 1% driselase (Kyowa Hakko Kogyo Co., Tokyo) at 30 C for 36 hours. They were then washed with water and placed on moist filter paper for germination which reached about 80% after 9 days.

Yambe, Y., Hori, K. & Takeno, K. (1992)
Levels of endogenous abscisic acid in rose achenes and leaching with activated charcoal to improve seed germination.
Journal of the Japanese Society of Horticultural Science 61:383-387

Rose seeds are difficult to germinate due to inhibitors, especially abscisic acid in the seed coat. Leaching with water containing activated charcoal (which absorbs the release inhibitors) on a polystyrene foam tray at 5 C for ten weeks resulted in close to 100% germination. The tray had many 1 mm holes so that when it floated on water, in a beaker which was stirred from below, the seeds were leached but also sufficiently aerated. After only three weeks of leaching at 5 C, germination rates were similar to 25 weeks stratification.

Zieslin, N. (1992)
Regulation of flower formation in rose plants, a reappraisal.
Scientia Horticulturae 49:305-310

In many roses, year-round flowering with terminal flowers on side shoots occurs under greenhouse conditions. This indicates that day length is not important in these plants. Often, depending on climate and variety, additional buds develop on short leafless stems below the main flower. Application of the hormone cytokinin can stimulate this while giberellic acid inhibits these lateral flowers. Evidence is presented that flowering occurs because apical and lateral buds escape from the control of inhibitory hormones rather than being stimulated into flowering.

THE CLEARING HOUSE

Compiled and edited jointly by

MRS. AUDREY BRISBANE
28-928 Bearwood Lane
Victoria, BC V8Y 3G1

MRS. RACHEL FLOOD
155 Edgehill Dr., R.R. #3
Kitchener, ON N2G 3W6

For the 1992 Clearing House, which forms part of the 1993 *Rose Annual*, we were pleased to receive 628 reports from 50 contributors. However, it was a quite a drop from the previous year's 744 reports from 60 contributors. Distribution of contributors and total number of reports for the past two years are shown below:

PROVINCE/USA	1991 CONTRIBUTORS	1992 CONTRIBUTORS
Alberta	3	3
British Columbia	22	20
Manitoba	6	6
New Brunswick	0	0
Nova Scotia	4	0
Ontario	14	11
Prince Edward Island	1	1
Quebec	3	2
Saskatchewan	3	3
U.S.A.	4	4
TOTAL CONTRIBUTORS	60	50
TOTAL REPORTS	744	628

CONGRATULATIONS BC - largest number of contributors for the second year in a row. Of the 50 contributors, 9 are new - a warm welcome to the Clearing House. We have a number of inquiries and offers to contribute to the 1993 Clearing House for the 1994 *Rose Annual*, for which we are very grateful. The Clearing House Packages (including reporting forms, instructions for completion, and a return address envelope) are mailed the 1st week of August to all present contributors and those who have expressed interest in sending reports. Anyone who might like to contribute should write to Audrey Brisbane at the above address - a Clearing House Package will be sent to you. If you need extra forms, she always has plenty - no need to photostat them yourself - just drop her a note. Perhaps you can persuade a friend to send reports.

Thank you for your concise, informative and interesting reports, worthy of any rosarian's attention. Your letters of encouragement are appreciated, and are one reason why we continue to produce the Clearing House for you, year after year. Please keep the reports coming!!

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

1. E. Victoria Adamson, RR#1, Little Britain, ON, K0M 2C0 Zone 5a.
2. Agriculture Canada Experimental Farm, Indian Head, SK, S4S 0B1 Zone 2b.
3. Arberry, C.W., 3924 Seamist Rd., Campbell River, BC, V9W 5T7 Zone 8a.
4. Archibald, Wm. A., 3149 Bliss Cres., Prince Albert, SK, S6V 7M1 Zone 1b.
5. Baillie, Mary, 89 Burnhamthorpe Rd., Islington, ON, M9A 1H3 Zone 6b.
6. Biddulph, Betty, 39 Bathgate Rd., Winnipeg, MB, R3T 0L3 Zone 3a.
7. Braun, George, reported by Betty Biddulph, Winnipeg, MB Zone 3a.
8. Brisbane, Audrey, 28-928 Bearwood Lane, Victoria, BC, V8Y 3G1 Zone 8b.
9. Brown, Roger, head gardener, Legislative Buildings, Winnipeg, MB, reported by B. Biddulph, Winnipeg Zone 3a.
10. Brown, Ted, 1560 Eden Ave., Coquitlam, BC, V3J 2R1 Zone 8b.
11. Brust, Garry, 6241 Central Saanich Rd., Victoria, BC, V8Z 5T8 Zone 8b.
12. Cadsby, Judge M., 28 Hilltop Rd., Toronto, ON, M6C 3C9 Zone 6b.
13. Cochran, Elaine, 2131 31st Ave., San Francisco, CA, 94116, USA Zone 9.
14. Cullen, Patrick, 300 West 108th St., Apt. 8D, New York, NY 10025, USA Zone 7.
15. Decker, C.A., 2805 Breezewood Dr., Anchorage, AK, 99503, USA Zone 1.
16. Dyck, Anni, 30808 Downes Rd., RR#2, Mt. Lehman, BC, V0X 1V0 Zone 8b.
17. Eyvindson, Zena M., 1006 Crescent Rd. W., Portage LaPrairie, MB, R1N 0Z3 Zone 3a.
18. Freeman, Ethel, 15 Chiltern Hill Rd., Toronto, ON, M6C 3B4 Zone 6b.
19. Galick, Bruce & Barbara, 5542 Brookdale Ct., Burnaby, BC, V5B 2C6 Zone 8a.
20. Hart, Gladys G., RR#2, Atwood, ON, N0G 1B0 Zone 6a.
21. Heaslip, Vi, 1025 Greenridge Cres., Victoria, BC, V3X 3B8 Zone 8b.
22. Hollinger, Joan, 376 Fairview St., New Hamburg, ON, N0B 3G0 Zone 6a.

23. Hopkins, Ray & Eleanor, 14 Lawrence Ave., Stony Creek, ON, L8G 2M7 Zone 6b.
24. Jacoby, Marg, 16263 - 79 Ave., Surrey, BC, V3S 7C8 Zone 8b.
25. Jubien, Ernie, 150 Vivian Ave., Montreal, QC, H3P 1N7 Zone 5b.
26. Kopecky, Robert J., RR#1, Box 1802, Yutan, NE 68073, USA Zone 5.
27. Laidlaw, Seonaid, 310 Maria St., Sarnia, ON, N7T 4T6 Zone 6b.
28. Langlois, Bill, 14481 Malabar Ave., White Rock, BC, V0N 0N0 Zone 8a.
29. Leary, Gail, 4106 Roche Pl., North Vancouver, BC, V7G 2R3 Zone 8b.
30. Magee, George, 1121 Homedale Blvd., Windsor, ON, N8S 2T6 Zone 7a.
31. McGee, Harry, 41 Outer Drive, Lambeth, ON, N0L 1S3 Zone 6b.
32. McLean, Dr. D.M., 6-5885 Yew St., Vancouver, BC, V6M 3Y5 Zone 8b.
33. Meagher, Bill & Rose, 11445-207A St., Maple Ridge, BC, V2X 0C7 Zone 8b.
34. Mychaluk, Karen, 10627 Willowgreen Dr., S.E., Calgary, AB, T2J 1P5 Zone 3a.
35. Ouellette, Eileen, 19 Bras d'Or, Pointe Claire, QC, H9R 1W5 Zone 5b.
36. Persad, Judy, 959 Waterford Ave., Winnipeg, MB, R3T 1G9 Zone 3a.
37. Pickett, Herb, Box 701, Melita, MB, R0M 1L0 Zone 2b.
38. Porter, Mr. Brian, 7119 Steer Ave., Regina, SK, S4X 2W2 Zone 2b.
39. Raven, Stephen, 48 Lucerne Cres., St. Albert, AB, T8N 2R2 Zone 3a.
40. Scott, Malcolm & Danielle, 16258 78A Ave., Surrey, BC, V3X 6X3 Zone 8b.
41. Shewchuk, G.W., 10231 Fulton Rd., Edmonton, AB, T6A 3T5 Zone 3a.
42. Smallenberg, Joan, 1202 Pacific Rd., Delta, BC, V4M 2K6 Zone 8b.
43. Stanton, Doreen, 172 Maplehurst Ave., Willowdale, ON, M2N 3B9 Zone 6b.
44. Stedman, Allen, 558 Walthen Dr., Charlottetown, PE, C1A 4T8 Zone 5b.
45. Stockdale, Mark, 7218 Braeside Dr., Burnaby, BC, V5A 1E8 Zone 8a.
46. Thompson, Frank, 15854 Norfolk Rd., Surrey, BC, V4A 5K9 Zone 8b.
47. White, Dr. J. Patrick, 3065 Uplands Rd., Victoria, BC, V8R 6B3 Zone 8b.
48. Williams, Anne, 1871 Monteith St., Victoria, BC, V8R 5X6 Zone 8b.

49. Wood, Janet A., 7084 Blenheim St., Vancouver, BC, V6N 1R9 Zone 8b.
50. Yeomans, C. Denis, 6276 Dunbar St., Vancouver, BC, V6N 1X4 Zone 8b.

PLEASE NOTE: The full name and address of each contributor is listed above; surnames only are used in individual reports.

HARDINESS ZONES

This year we have included the Hardiness Zone after each contributor's name and address, in the List of Contributors. Shown below are the Hardiness Zones extracted from 'Canada's Plant Hardiness Map' compiled for the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. There are 9 zones - '0' representing the severest zone and '9' the mildest. Each zone is divided into two parts - 'a' being the colder section of that zone, and 'b' being the milder section. The principle factors determining the 9 different zones are the temperature of the coldest month and the length of the growing season, but the amount of rainfall from June to November, mean maximum temperature of the warmest month, depth of snow cover or lack of it, and strength of wind gusts are also taken into account. There are other factors which could make a difference between two areas which are in the same subsection of a particular zone, e.g., microclimates (natural or man-made), sharp changes in elevations (as elevation increases temperature drops, valleys gather frost earlier in fall and later in spring), proximity to water, and bordering on the next zone.

ZONE 0a 0b	ZONE 1a 1b	ZONE 2a 2b	ZONE 3a 3b	ZONE 4a 4b
ZONE 5a 5b	ZONE 6a 6b	ZONE 7a 7b	ZONE 8a 8b	ZONE 9a 9b

NOTE: In some cases the town or rural area could not be identified on 'Canada's Plant Hardiness Map', which shows only cities or large towns, or it was on the borderline between two areas. If we have incorrectly identified your area zone, please advise Audrey so she can revise your listing.

NOTE: VARIETIES MARKED 'NR' AFTER THE DATE OF HYBRIDIZATION OR DATE OF INTRODUCTION HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED TO DATE WITH THE AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY, WHICH SERVES AS THE INTERNATIONAL ROSE REGISTRATION AUTHORITY, HOWEVER, THEY MAY HAVE BEEN REGISTERED UNDER A DIFFERENT NAME OF WHICH WE ARE NOT AWARE.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TEXT

plant - pl	year - y
height in feet - '	height in inches - "
hybrid tea - HT	grandiflora - Gr
floribunda - F	large flowered climber - LCl
shrub rose - S	miniature - Min

The abbreviation 'int' is used for 'date of introduction'.

ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR AWARDS

AARS	All-America Rose Selection
ARC	American Rose Centre
AOE	Award of Excellence (miniatures)
GM	Gold Medal
IRAR	International Registration Authority for Roses
PIT	President's International Trophy (England)
RNRS	Royal National Rose Society of Great Britain
ROTY	Rose of the Year (Great Britain).

COLOUR CLASSIFICATIONS

When known, both the Canadian Rose Society and the American Rose Society colour classifications are given, using the abbreviations shown below

	C.R.S.	A.R.S.
White, near white & white blend	W	w
Light yellow	LY	ly
Medium yellow	MY	my
Deep yellow	DY	dy
Yellow blend	YB	yb
Apricot & apricot blend	AB	ab
Light pink	LP	lp
Medium pink	MP	mp
Deep pink	DP	dp
Pink blend	PB	pb
Orange & orange blend	OB	ob
Orange pink	OP	op
Orange red	OR	or
Medium red	MR	mr
Dark red	DR	dr
Red blend	RB	rb
Mauve & mauve blend	M	m
Russet	R	r

If we find a good colour description in Modern Roses 10, a Rose book, catalogue, or magazine, this is included, after the colour classification.

PLEASE NOTE: The comment "no reports" indicates the variety was reported in previous years but no reports were received in the current year. A rose is reported for 7 years, plus the current year, after which we say "Last year for reporting this rose". Previous Canadian Rose Annuals will give you the date of introduction in case you are in doubt.

HYBRID TEAS

ABBEYFIELD ROSE, HT (Cocker '83 int '85) (National Trust x Silver Jubilee). DP (dp), deep rosy pink, 35 petals, Glasgow Golden Prize '90. Langlois (1 pl 3 yrs 2.5' BC): Very bright rosy pink, small double bloom, excellent form and substance, very floriferous, a wonderful sight in bloom, covered with perfect roses. Not for the exhibitor but excellent bush variety if you like the Floribunda type. Short grower, dense rich green foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

AGNES BERNAUER, HT (Kordes int '89 NR) (Die Welt x Rainy Day). LP (lp), 36 petals. Cochran (2 pls 1 yr 3.5-4' CA): Light pink with medium pink suffusing petals, ovoid buds, many petalled exhibition blooms that quill to semi-star form, good substance, light fragrance. Needs warm weather to open fully, excellent in fall. Upright branching growth habit with strong stems, beautiful foliage edged with red, no disease so far. I like it - hope cool weather won't affect it. Shewchuk (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' AB): Medium light pink, peachy towards centre, stands up well to heat and rain. High-centred exhibition form, good substance, good show rose. Neat upright grower, large dark green glossy foliage with reddish tips, no disease.

AGNES WINCHEL, HT (Winchel '89) (Dorothy Anne x Seedling). PB (pb), light pink/deep pink border, 28 petals. Cochran (4 pls 3 yrs 3.5' CA): Pink-white buds open with carmine-pink over white petals, super high-centred exhibition form, very good substance, fragrant. Somewhat fragile plants need time to become established. I pinch 2 inches at top of every basal shoot, so they will develop 2 canes each. As they start to grow I pinch or cut off 1 shoot if it looks weaker than the other. Result is longer stronger stems with huge exhibition blooms which win many awards. Short upright grower, dark green foliage, a little thin, no disease.

AMALIA, HT (Meilland int '86 NR) [{(Queen Elizabeth x Karl Herbst) x Papa Meilland} x (Tamango x Suspense)]. MR (lr), 24-29 petals. Brown (1 pl 1 yr 3' BC): Very few exhibition centres, however, excellent garden rose that is quick to repeat, excellent substance, good fragrance. Strong plant with good basal activity, large dark green shiny foliage, very disease-resistant. Heaslip (1 pl 2 yrs 4' BC): Very vibrant shade of red, bloom like a huge poppy. Can be exhibition, exceptional substance. Strong bushy growth habit, no disease. Langlois (5 pls 2 yrs 4' BC): Dull red, large double bloom, exhibition form, good substance. Added 4 new bushes this year - will have to reserve judgement on it. Very vigorous grower, average to sparse foliage, will mildew. Smallenberg (1 pl 2 yrs 4.5' BC): Scarlet with shimmery reverse, 5 1/4" blooms, decorative form - almost exhibition, excellent substance, all singles except repeat, long lasting. Underestimated variety, almost first to bloom, very consistent quality, rain tolerant, lovely

RUBIES 'n' PEARLS (MANrupearl)
(Miniature)
(Mander, 1992)

Parentage: 'Rise 'n' Shine' x 'MANrupearl
This rose is available from Select Roses in Langley, B.C. and Mori Miniature Roses in Virgil, Ont.

colour, mid-October blooms as nice as June's. Upright branching grower, medium length strong stems, attractive dark green semi-glossy foliage, no disease.

AMERICAN DREAM, HT (Winchel '87) [(My Dream x Charles Mallerin) x Seedling]. DR (dr), 15 petals, ARC GM '86. Brown (1 pl 1 yr 3' BC): Decorative bloom, poor form, only fair substance. Another of Winchel's "mildewers", like 'Double Perfection'. Upright grower, fair foliage. Thompson (1 pl 1 yr 4' BC): Large bloom, perfect high-centred form, good substance, lightly fragrant. A strong entry in the world of HT show roses, have seen no confused centres, but needs disbudding as it tends to candelabra. Strong grower, good foliage but spray it to ward off disease.

AMERICAN SPIRIT, HT (Warriner '88) (Seedling x American Pride). MR (mr), bright red, 35 petals, ROTY '88. Shewchuk (1 pl 4 yrs 3' AB): Bright red fade-resistant 5.5" bloom, 40-50 petals, exhibition form, good substance, quite fragrant but a stingy bloomer. Tall erect branches, large dark glossy foliage, no disease, hardy with proper method of protection.

AUDREY HEPBURN, HT (Twomey '91 int '92) (Evening Star x Seedling). LP (lp), blush pink fading to lighter pink, 30-32 petals. Pickett (1 pl 2 yrs 2' MB): Large bloom, decorative form, good substance, long lasting in rose bowl or as cut bloom. Very good rose but like all roses it needs a lot of water, some fertilizer and special care. Rounded bush, beautiful foliage, disease-free, hardy with some cover. Shewchuk (2 pls 1 yr 2' AB): Very delicate clean looking pink, 4.5-5" bloom, 36 petals, somewhat loose type - would look better if petals were more tightly wrapped, good substance, prolific bloomer. Neat upright bush, large dark glossy foliage, no disease.

AUDREY MEIKLEJOHN, HT (Int White Rose Nursery '91 NR). MY. Baillie (1 pl 1 yr 5' ON): Light lemon yellow, smallish bloom but good for show, exhibition form, good substance. Has performed well for me, great repeat blooms. Not crazy about the colour. Upright grower. Cadsby (1 pl 1 yr 10" ON): Very attractive colour, HT type form, good substance but poor plant - only 2 blooms. If it survives winter, it should be much better next season. Light green foliage, no disease. Hopkins (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' ON): Deep yellow, exhibition form bloom, good substance. Weak plant most of the year, better luck next year. Bushy grower, blackspot and mildew.

BARBARA BUSH, HT (Warriner '90 int '91) (Pristine x Antigua). PB (pb), pink shadings over white, 25-30 petals. Cochran (2 pls 2 yrs 4.5-5' CA): Pointed buds open rather fast in hot weather and hold a short while. Exhibition form at times but blooms with 30-35 petals need more substance for this foggy climate, really a hot weather rose. Upright branching growth habit, dark foliage is disease-resistant in hot weather, mildews in cool

weather. I wish another hardier variety had been selected in honour of this most loving 'First Lady' - intend to keep it in her honour.

BARKAROLE (GRAND CHATEAU), HT (Tantau int '88 NR). DR (dr), very deep velvety red, 36 petals. Brown (1 pl 3 yrs 6' BC): Black buds, very dark red decorative form bloom, opens very quickly, good substance, petals make good pot-pourri. I had 2 but 1 of these is enough. Very tall upright growth habit, excellent foliage, no disease. Heaslip (2 pls 2 yrs 6' BC): Very dark red, almost black, velvety blooms glow in sunshine. Decorative form, very good substance, fragrant. Tall slender grower, dark green foliage with mahogany tints, no disease. Langlois (1 pl 2 yrs 4.5' BC): Very dark red velvety bloom, very double, good size, very floriferous, repeats well, good fragrance, an excellent red. Little slow establishing itself but performed very well this year, good foliage but sparse, no disease. Shewchuk (1 pl 1 yr 3' AB): 5" bloom, high-centred exhibition form, very good substance, fragrant, good repeat. Looks good - hope it continues to perform well. Neat upright bush, no disease. Thompson (1 pl 1 yr 7' BC): Double bloom, round form, not classic high centre, very good substance, very good repeat bloom. Usually not for show table but excellent garden rose, holds well on bush. Very compelling black velvet hi-lights from distance - people want to approach and touch. Tall grower, dark red to dark green foliage, seems very disease-resistant. Williams (1 pl 2 yrs 4'+, BC): Lovely bud, velvety dark red bloom, very fragrant. Exhibition form, good substance, not a lot of flowers and tends to candelabra. Very tall grower, over 5' in my garden. Dark leathery foliage, fairly disease-resistant.

BERYL BACH, HT (Harkness '85) (Sunsprite x Silver Jubilee). YB (yb), yellow blended pink, 40 petals. Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs 3' ON): Pretty pale yellow bloom, lots of petals, exhibition form, good substance, repeats fairly well. Slender medium growth habit, shiny green foliage. Stedman (1 pl 2 yrs 3.5' PE): Decorative form bloom, more a garden than exhibition rose for me. White blooms of average size and form, rose pink tones in cooler weather, finishes to ugly centre with a zillion yellow petals. Good vigour, average to above average hardiness. (Last year for reporting this rose).

BIG DUKE (DUKE WAYNE), HT (Weddle '91 int '87) (The Duke x Seedling). DP (dp), deep pink/silvery reverse, 30 petals. Stedman (1 pl 1 yr 4' PE): Medium pink bloom, only average size so far. Good bloom production but disappointed with bloom quality - while always high centres, blooms showed weather damage, spotting in rain, split petals - seems to be a dry weather rose. Had a cool wet spring and summer - local rose show was cancelled. Will have to look to next year for better things. First year plant shows good vigour, some tall canes.

BLUE RIBBON, HT (Christensen '84 int '86) [(Angel Face x First Prize) x Blue Nile]. M (m), lavender, 35 petals. No reports.

BRIDE'S DREAM (MARCHENKONIGIN)(FAIRY TALE QUEEN), HT (Kordes '85 int '86) (Royal Highness x seedling). LP (lp), very pale pink/light gold at base, 32 petals. Adamson (1 pl 2 yrs 46" ON): Lovely long pointed white buds open pale pink, many blooms, exhibition form, excellent substance, a lovely rose. Blooms not very large and as a result don't stand up well in heavy rain and windstorms but one of my favourites in spite of that. Last well when cut, fragrant. Vigorous sturdy grower, dark green foliage, no blackspot or mildew, hardiness very good - all my roses are winter protected. Baillie (1 pl 2 yrs 3' ON): Lovely rose in early summer, beautiful in the fall, not too large but I like it very much. Excellent substance, good form. Disease-free, very hardy. Brown (4 pls 2 yrs 4.5' BC): Large double exhibition form blooms always have good centres, fair substance. Excellent rose with quick repeat and always in bloom, each one perfect - 'a good one'. Tall grower, good foliage, disease-resistant. Hopkins (5 pls 4 yrs 5' ON): High-centred exhibition form bloom, excellent substance, ideal for cutting, in bloom all year, long stems, lovely looking foliage - my favourite rose. Upright grower, disease-resistant, hardy. Laidlaw (1 pl 2 yrs 4.5' ON): Small bloom but lots of them, perfect form, in singles and clusters,
very good substance. Blooms early and keeps right on. Lots to cut, mixes well in vase arrangements and lasts. Wish it were fragrant - going to stop buying roses with no fragrance. Bushy grower, some blackspot, hardiness OK. Langlois (1 pl 1 yr 4' BC): Double bloom, exhibition form, good substance, very floriferous. First year was very promising, a large flower producer. Many basal breaks, not very dense foliage, no disease. Stedman (PE): Was really looking forward to seeing this growing in the garden - no such luck. Hortico sent me an Aquarius look-alike instead - will try again.

BRIGADOON, HT (Warriner '91 int '92) (Seedling x Pristine). PB (pb), coral pink blended cream, 35-40 petals, AARS '92. Arberry (2 pls 1 yr 2.5-3' BC): Double bloom, semi-exhibition, high spiral centres, very good substance. Quite impressed with this rose but will wait another year to see how it winters. Strong upright grower, large matt green foliage, no disease. Cochran (2 pls 3 yrs 5.5-6' CA): Colour goes through dark coral pink with lighter coral pink suffusing petals over creamy variegated tones - real show stopper. 5.5" exhibition blooms with beautiful high centres, excellent substance, excellent as cut variety and for great garden colour. Tall branching growth habit, disease resistant in spring, buds mildew in fall. Decker (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' AK): 5" high-centred exhibition bloom, bigger than 'Touch of Class' and similar shadings but darker in colour, heavy substance, medium repeat cycle. Upright grower with weak necks, some mildew but better than 'T of C'. Dyck (1 pl 1 yr 1 m BC): Large flower, noble form,

good substance, opens slowly. In clusters, sometimes in sprays, long lasting, best rose for repeat bloom. Always in bloom even now - end of October, still lots of buds, great for cutting. Only complaint - somewhat dull. Langlois (1 pl 1 yr 4' BC): Exhibition form, good substance, very floriferous, performed very well for first year, has real potential. Too bad it lacks perfume. Very vigorous grower, dense disease-free foliage. Raven (1 pl 1 yr 2' AB): Medium red with off-white centres, 3.5" bloom in singles and doubles, exhibition form, excellent substance, very striking flowers, stands out in garden, some fragrance. Seems a sparse bloomer but in its 1st year. Disease-free foliage, extra winter protection needed. Scott (1 pl 1 yr 5+' BC): Coral pink and cream blend, large striking flowers, high-centred exhibition form, 1 to a stem, good repeat. Tall vigorous bush, large plentiful foliage, no disease. Shewchuk (1 pl 1 yr 1.5' AB): Pink petals with tips turning red with age, 5" bloom, high-centred exhibition form, good substance, lots of bloom and good repeat, good show rose. If it continues to do as well as this year it will become a popular rose. No disease. Stockdale (1 pl 1 yr 3' BC): Good form and substance, fair growth habit, good foliage, no disease. Better than 'Headliner', will get another. Williams (1 pl 1 yr 4' BC): The healthiest 'new' rose this year, lots of basal shoots, very pleasing rose, pink blend but very little cream. The only thing I don't like is the look of the older flowers, colour seems crude. Exhibition form, good substance, singles and clusters if not disbudded. Vigorous grower, very little disease.

BRINESSA, HT (Delforge int '85 NR). PB (pb), mottled pink blend/lighter inside/darker reverse, 25 petals. Cochran (2 pls 3 yrs 3.5-5' CA): Light pink with medium pink suffusing over petals, fat buds, full blooms have frilly notched edges. Decorative form, can be exhibition, fair substance, best when weather is warm. Beautiful foliage, will mildew in cool damp weather, otherwise OK. Upright spreading growth habit. Heaslip (1 pl 1 yr 3' BC): Starts out perfect exhibition form with spiralled centre but poor substance - collapses in heat. Short growth habit, no disease. Langlois (1 pl 1 yr 3' BC): Exhibition form, good substance, another pink. Did not distinguish itself 1st year, only 1 or 2 blooms were very good. Vigorous growth habit, average foliage, no disease. Smallenberg (1 pl 1 yr 4' BC): Clear pink with slightly brushed look, attractive 4.5-5" blooms, decorative form, slightly frilled petals, good substance, mainly singles. Rain tolerant, fair repeat, hope for more form in 2nd year. Some blackspot. (Last year for reporting this rose).

BROADWAY, HT (Anthony Perry '85) [(First Prize x Goldglow) x Sutter's Gold]. YB (yb), golden yellow/tipped pink, 35 petals, AARS '86. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs 3.5' AK): Nice colour, yellow/deep pink blend, 5-6" high-centred exhibition form bloom, good substance, repeats quickly but not many blooms, fragrant. Bushy medium tall grower, mildews. Cadsby (1 pl 3 yrs

3' ON): HT type form, good substance, don't disbud, fantastic amount of bloom. Should be a Grandiflora, best rose in garden this year and can't get it to stop blooming. Tall upright grower, dark green foliage, no disease, hardiness good. Langlois (4 pls 5 yrs 5' BC): Exhibition form, needs some disbudding, excellent substance. A wonderful rose that produces carloads of cut flowers - one of the best. Very vigorous growth habit, long canes, some mildew. Raven (1 pl 5 yrs 2' AB): 4" bloom, beautiful in bud and opens to stunning bloom, pink outside, gold and yellow inside, but doesn't last long. Can be exhibition, sometimes balls, excellent substance, rather sparse bloomer, nice scent. No disease, extra winter protection needed. Shewchuk (1 pl 5 yrs 1.5' AB): Colour becomes wishy-washy after 2nd day in rain. 4.5-5" bloom, 60 petals, damages easily in sun. Good exhibition form when protected. Good neat bush, no disease, hardy with proper protection. Discarded in fall of 1991. (Last year for reporting this rose).

CANDELLA, HT (McGredy '90) (Howard Morrison x Esmeralda). RB (rb) rich medium red/creamy white reverse, 30-40 petals. Cochran (4 pls 2 yrs 5.5' CA): Ovoid bud, large exhibition form bloom, rounded petals, heavy textured. Floriferous, borne 1-3 blooms on very long strong canes clothed with great disease-resistant foliage, vigorous growth habit. Since Sam McGredy is retiring, roses like this will come to an end. Heaslip (1 pl 2 yrs 4' BC): Unusual combination of red with silvery pink reverse, has the look of real velvet, very attractive. Decorative form, very good substance. Bushy grower, dark green foliage, no disease.

CARAMELLA, HT (Meilland int '86 NR). AB (ab). Hopkins (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' ON): Double bloom, garden form, good substance, short stems - looks more like a Floribunda than a Hybrid Tea. Bushy growth habit, dark green disease-resistant foliage.

CAROLINA MOON, HT (Bridges '89) (Just Lucky x Thriller). MY (my), 28 petals. No reports.

CARY GRANT (BUSHVELD DAWN), HT (Meilland '87) [(Pharaoh x Konigin der Rosen) x {(Zambra x Suspense) x King's Ransom}]. OB (ob), vivid orange blend/yellow orange base/scarlet orange petal margin, 35-40 petals. Brown (1 pl 1 yr 2' BC): Could be exhibition but half have confused centres, good substance. This is the 2nd plant I have had and neither has grown with any vigour. Like the colour and will give it one more year. Fair foliage, OK so far for disease, hardiness questionable. Hopkins (2 pls 2 yrs 3.5' ON): Large exhibition form blooms, good substance, many thorns, sparse bloomer. Upright growth habit, dark green disease-resistant foliage, hardy. Langlois (1 pl 3 yrs 3' BC): Very large blooms, regularly have split centres, average substance. A rose that never lives up to your expectations, will remove this year. Mildews.

CELEBRITY, HT (Weeks '88 int '89) [(Sunbonnet x Mister Lincoln) x Yello Yo Yo]. DY (dy), dark golden yellow, 30-35 petals. Arberry (1 pl 1 yr 4' BC): Nice yellow rose, mostly decorative form, good substance, but has tendency to blow fast. For use in house if cut when bud is 1/2 to 3/4 open. Upright vigorous grower, dark green foliage, no disease. Archibald (1 pl 2 yrs 18" SK): Fully double bloom, nice decorative shape, good substance, borne in clusters and singles. Seems to be a good hardy rose for our area and very floriferous - a real bloom factory. Quite bushy grower, light coloured foliage, some blackspot, hardiness is good. Brown (2 pls 3 yrs 4' BC): Had 2 plants, got rid of 1 last year, other will go this year. One in 20 are exhibition with a good centre, the rest are confused. Tall upright grower, light green foliage, fair resistance to disease. Langlois (1 pl 1 yr 4' BC): Performance the first year was not rewarding, will keep it for another year. Average substance, average grower.

CHARLOTTE RAMPLING, HT (Meilland int '88 NR). MR (mr) bengal pink with velvet glints, 75-85 petals, Monza GM '87. Langlois (1 pl 2 yrs 3' BC): Unusual colour makes for a wonderful cut flower, very fragrant. Exhibition form, very good substance, very floriferous. Vigorous grower, dense foliage, no disease.

COCdana (FULTON MACKAY) (MARIBEL), HT (Cocker '88 int '89) (Silver Jubilee x Jana). YB (yb), rich apricot/tints of yellow, 20 petals. Cochran (2 pls 1 yr 3' CA): Lovely colour, exhibition form with high pointed centres and quilled petals, firm substance, borne singly. First year plants had very bad season, froze in December, downy mildew in early spring but look great now. Really need another year for fair report. Upright bushy grower, medium length stems, dark green semi-glossy foliage, disease-free so far.

CRYSTALLINE (VALERIE SWANE), HT (Christensen-Carruth '87 int '86) [Bridal Pink x {Blue Nile x (Ivory Tower x Angel Face)}]. W (w), 30-35 petals. No reports.

DAILY EXPRESS, HT (Fryer int '86 NR). AB (ab). Brown (1 pl 1 yr 3' BC): Can be exhibition, good substance, looks like a good rose and new colour. Has potential and will look at again next year. Growth habit good for 1st year, large glossy foliage, disease-free so far.

DELTA GOLD, HT (A. Perry '88 int '89) (Arizona x World Peace). YB (yb), yellow/cherry red, 35 petals. No reports.

DOCTOR DICK (DR. DICK), HT (Cocker '85 int '86) (Fragrant Cloud x Corso). OP (op), orange/coral, 40+ petals. Arberry (1 pl 1 yr 4-4.5' BC): Very large buds open to beautiful exhibition form blooms, excellent

substance, another must for rose growers. Brought indoors will outlast numerous others, repeat bloom very good. Bushy upright growth habit, medium matt green foliage, no disease. Cochran (4 pls 4 yrs 3.5-4' CA): Bright orange-coral blooms, nonfading, long buds open very slowly producing very full roses, exhibition form, great substance, last for days. A great show rose, one must have several for exhibition. Upright bushy grower, medium bronze-green foliage, no disease if protected. Heaslip (1 pl 3 yrs 4' BC): Beautiful blend of coral orange and apricot, 5" bloom with many petals, exhibition form, very good substance, fragrant. Medium tall grower, no disease. Hopkins (1 pl 1 yr 3' ON): Did nothing all year, hope for better next year as 2nd year plant. Laidlaw (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' ON): Colour more coral than orange, large double blooms, all singles but not many, high-centred exhibition form, excellent substance. Slow start but improved over summer, hopeful for next year. Foliage red when young, matures dark green, some blackspot. Magee (1 pl 1 yr 4' ON): Pale coral is best description, long well-formed bud opens slowly to exhibition form bloom, good substance. A beautiful rose but repeat is slow. Upright growth habit, long stems, attractive foliage, no disease. Shewchuk (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' AB): 5" bloom, high centred exhibition form, good substance, a good show rose - I like this one. Neat upright grower, tips of new foliage are red, no disease. Stedman (1 pl 1 yr 5' PE): Form is exhibition plus, 50 petals, very impressed with these large coral pink outstanding blooms. Some balling in hot humid weather but late season blooms very good, likes cool weather. Have cut several buds in early October that opened well to high perfect centres and quilled petals. Definite trophy winner, fragrant. Vigorous tall growth on first year plant.

DOROTHY ANNE, HT (Winchel '85) (First Prize x Lady X). PB (pb), white blending to deep pink at edges, 35 petals. Hopkins (1 pl 4 yrs 3' ON): Double bloom, exhibition form, good substance, sparse bloomer - pruned out. Compact grower, blackspot and mildew. (Last year for reporting this rose).

DOUBLE PERFECTION, HT (Winchel '88 int '87) [(My Dream x First Prize) x Seedling]. RB (rb), strawberry red & cream. Kopecky (2 pls 2 yrs 3.5' NE): High-centred bloom, substance is very good, bloom and colour like 'Double Delight' - outstanding. Bushy grower, no disease so far, hardiness is good. Langlois (1 pl 2 yrs 4' BC): Large bloom but few of them, a rose I plan to do without, does not produce enough blooms. Tall bushy grower, heavy foliage, no disease, hardiness is good. Raven (1 pl 1 yr 2' AB): Red and white blend, nice warm tone red, very attractive large bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, could flower more. Scent does not come close to 'Double Delight' but form is better. Upright grower, touch of mildew, extra winter protection needed.

DUFTRAUSCH (SENTEUR ROYALE) (OLDE FRAGRANCE), HT (Tantau '85 int '86). MP (mp), 40+ petals. No reports.

DYNASTY, HT (Warriner '89 int '91) (Seedling x Seedling). OB (ob), bright orange/rich sunny yellow base, 30 petals, ROTY '91. Decker (1 pl 2 yrs 4' AK): Bright colour, 4-5" double bloom, decorative form, excellent substance, floriferous and seems to be quick to repeat, weak necks especially with showers. Upright growth habit, medium green foliage, mildews.

EDITOR TOMMY CAIRNS, HT (Winchel '91 int '92) (Seedling x Seedling). PB (pb), bright pink/light pink reverse, 26-40 petals. Cochran (2 pls 1 yr 4.5-5' CA): Rich deep pink with creamy-white reverse tinged pink, thick buds, large exhibition blooms with 33-35 heavy textured blooms borne in groups - a real beauty. Upright branching growth habit, long strong stems, clothed with beautiful foliage but loaded with virus.

ELIZABETH TAYLOR, HT (Weddle '86) (First Prize x Swarthmore). DP (dp), 35 petals. Hopkins (1 pl 5 yrs 4' ON): Large high-centred exhibition form, excellent substance, a few blooms are outstanding but not enough bloom. Upright grower, dark green disease-resistant foliage, hardy. Laidlaw (1 pl 2 yrs 6' ON): Rich deep pink, sometimes with darker petal edges. I like pinks and this always has colour to offer, occasional white streaks in some petals. Large bloom, occasionally exhibition but mostly decorative form, very good substance. Some blackspot, hardiness OK. Langlois (5 pls 2 & 3 yrs 5-6' BC): Very large bloom, elegant exhibition form, excellent substance, a bit stingy with bloom and not a fast repeat. One of the best roses for form and colour - a truly great rose. Tall grower, mildews late in season. Stedman (1 pl 2 yrs 4' PE): Exhibition quality form but still haven't seen large blooms, good colour, very fragrant. Seems to have above average hardiness.

ELMHURST, HT (A. Perry '85) (Granada x Helmut Schmidt). PB (pb), 35 petals. Hopkins (1 pl 5 yrs 3.5' ON): Colour varies - yellow/apricot/pink, large double blooms, some are classic exhibition form, excellent substance. Upright growth habit, dark green disease-resistant foliage, hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ENDLESS DREAM, HT (Twomey '89 int '90) (Emily Post x Seedling). MP (mp) soft pure pink, 32 petals. Pickett (1 pl 3 yrs 2' MB): Beautiful large blooms from spring until fall, exhibition form, excellent substance, doesn't ball. Excellent rose, flowers last when cut, very fragrant. Medium grower, shiny dark green foliage, no disease, hardy with some cover.

ESTHER GELDENHUYS, HT (Kordes '87 int '88) (Seedling x Seedling). OP (op), light coral pink, 32 petals. Magee (1 pl 1 yr 3' ON): Small to medium size bloom, very attractive, well formed bud, good substance, seems to be a good grower, average foliage.

FELICITY KENDAL, HT (Sealand Nurs. '85) (Fragrant Cloud x Mildred Reynolds). OP (op), salmon-orange, 35 petals. Hopkins (1 pl 5 yrs 3.5' ON): Outstanding colour, medium size, high-centred exhibition form blooms, excellent substance, long lasting. Upright grower, dark green, disease-resistant foliage, hardy. Jubien (1 pl 3 yrs 3.5' QC): Small bloom, decorative form, excellent substance. I like this rose better each year. Tall growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease, hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

FRAGRANT DREAM, HT (Dickson '88 int '89) [(Eurorose x Typhoon) x Bonfire]. AB (ab), apricot/blended orange, 20 petals, Belfast Fragrance Award. Archibald (1 pl 1 yr 2' SK): Double, mid size to small blooms in clusters, decorative form, fair to good substance, quite floriferous. A mediocre rose - will give it another chance. Somewhat spreading growth habit, small not too attractive foliage, some blackspot. Raven (1 pl 1 yr 2' AB): Even apricot colour throughout large bloom but tends to wash out and look pale, can be exhibition, good substance, good bloomer, but I like others like 'Brandy' and 'Medallion' better. Upright grower, no disease, needs extra winter protection.

FRYjingo (THE LADY), HT (Fryer '85) (Pink Parfait x Redgold). YB (yb), honey yellow/brushed salmon, 35 petals, Baden-Baden GM '87. Heaslip (1 pl 2 yrs 4' BC): Exquisite form and colour, pale creamy yellow edged in soft pink, perfect exhibition blooms, very good substance, blooms top single stems. Slender growth habit, light green foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

FYVIE CASTLE (AMBERLIGHT), HT (Cocker '85) [{Sunblest x (Sabine x Dr. A.J. Verhage)} x Silver Jubilee]. PB (pb), light apricot/amber/pink blend, 35 petals, NZ GM (Gold Star) '85. Langlois (1 pl 1 yr 2' BC): Exhibition form, good substance. The first year was not promising, poor growth and only a couple of blooms. Short growth habit, sparse foliage. (Last year for reporting this rose).

GIVENCHY (PARIS PINK), HT (Christensen '86 int '85) (Gingersnap x Double Delight). RB (rb), pink blushed red/pink reverse/yellow base, 30 petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

GOLDEN MOMENTS HT (Fryers int. '91 NR). DY (dy). Brown (1 pl 1 yr 3' BC): Most blooms exhibition form, good substance. Looks like it might be 'the yellow' we have been looking for. All indicators are good (this year) - will wait and see. Upright grower, good medium green disease-resistant foliage.

GRACELAND, HT (Warriner '88 int '89) (New Day x Seedling). MY (my), yellow with pink touches, 30-35 petals, J&P ROTY '89, The Hague GM '88. Shewchuk (2 pls 3 & 1 yrs 2.5-3' AB): A very attractive yellow, does not fade easily, 4.5" bloom, wavy petals, cupped decorative form, good substance, interesting carefree type of bloom. Neat upright bush, medium green matt foliage, no disease, survives winters but kills back badly, slow to recover. Suspect that rootstock used may not be hardy for this area.

GREAT SCOTT, HT (Ballin '91) (Sport of CLEO). MP (mp), rich satin pink, 40+ petals. Cochran (2 pls 8 yrs 5.6-6' CA): Non-fading satin pink with a lustre, large high-centred exhibition form blooms, heavy substance, great lasting qualities. Vigorous spreading growth habit, disease-resistant foliage.

HEADLINER, HT (Warriner '85) (Love x Colour Magic). PB (pb), pink blending to deep pink at edges, 40 petals, J&P ROTY '86. Arberry (1 pl 2 yrs 4-4.5' BC): Numerous confused centres, fair substance, no fragrance. Another year that I am not impressed with this rose - will probably discard this fall to make room for something better. Hart (2 pls 4 & 3 yrs 44" & 30" ON): White with pink edge in my garden. Had rain from June to end of September about every other day. Blooms just rotted on the bush so by August most of them lost their foliage to blackspot. Hardy with hilling. Raven (1 pl 5 yrs 1' AB): Huge 5" bloom, outer petals reddish going to pink to white almost in centre. Exhibition form, excellent substance, some balling in cooler weather, could bloom more. Not as fragrant as 'Double Delight' which I like better. Upright spreading growth habit, touch of mildew, extra winter protection needed. Shewchuk (1 pl 7 yrs 2.5' AB): Salmon-pink and white blend, outer petals turn red with age, 4.5-5" bloom, exhibition form, good substance but deteriorates quickly in sun and rain, poor repeat. Will discard this fall. Stedman (1 pl 3 yrs 3' PE): Cool wet summer of '92 didn't produce quality blooms of year before. Long-stemmed exhibition form blooms in good weather, a beautiful colour combination. Hardiness is average. (Last year for reporting this rose).

HEIDI JAYNE, HT (Esser '86 int '87) [(Piccadilly x Queen Elizabeth) x (Fragrant Cloud and Seedling)]. DP (dp), bright deep pink, 32 petals. Heaslip (1 pl 2 yrs 4' BC): Very large bloom, exhibition form, good substance, strong fragrance. Slender growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease. Hollinger (4 pls 1 yr 3.5' ON): A solid clean lasting colour, 4"

bloom, most attractive, exhibition form, excellent substance. Mostly singles, repeats well, fragrant, wonderful cut bloom, old rose fragrance. Fast becoming my favourite deep pink Hybrid Tea. Full upright growth habit, large lush disease-free foliage. Jacoby (1 pl 1 yr 5' BC): Will certainly keep for the beautiful colour. Exhibition form, excellent substance, slow repeat but when in bloom it's breathtaking. Healthy looking foliage. Langlois (5 pls 2 yrs 5.5' BC): Pink shaded lighter on edges and reverse. Very large bloom, decorative form, good substance, extremely floriferous, repeats as fast as any rose. One of the best bedding roses ever - I cut more roses from these bushes than any other. Highly recommended. Tall vigorous grower, heavy matt green foliage, no disease. McLean (1 pl 1 yr 100 cm BC): Splendid double flowers 7 cm across, good repeat, good scent. Grows 30 cm across x 100 cm high, mid-green foliage, no disease. Yeomans (2 pls 5 & 1 yr 4.5' BC): Can be exhibition, dull pink flowers, very productive bloomer, healthy.

HOAGY CARMICHAEL, HT (McGredy '90) [(Sir Harry Pilkington x Elegy) x Pounder Star]. MR (mr), velvety red, 26-40 petals. Cochran (3 pls 3 yrs 4.5' CA): Glowing velvety red colour, non-fading. High-centred exhibition form blooms with quilled petals, heavy substance, excellent performance in cool weather. Takes time to get established - first blooms were medium size, 2nd year they are huge - 6" across, with breathtaking beauty and regal poise on strong stems, lasting quality. Upright growth habit, dark green semi-glossy foliage, truly disease-resistant. One of Sam's best. Heaslip (2 pls 2 yrs 4' BC): Produces many perfect exhibition form blooms that take on a dull overtone as they age, good substance, quick repeat but it candelabras. Spreading growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease.

HOLSTEINPERLE (HEIDI KABEL), HT (Kordes '87) (Seedling x Flamingo). OP (op), dark orange with pink reverse, 40 petals. Langlois (1 pl 1 yr 4' BC): Quite attractive colour, salmon with dark pink highlights. Bloom not too large, exhibition form, good substance, very floriferous, performed very well for a 1st year plant. Vigorous grower, good foliage, no disease. Shewchuk (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' AB): 5" very double bloom, well shaped, high-centred exhibition form, very good substance. Has done well this year, hope it continues to do so. Neat upright bush, large medium green semi-glossy foliage, no disease.

INK SPOTS, HT (Weeks '85) (Seedling x Seedling). DR (dr), 35 petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

JacaKOR (JACARANDA), HT (Kordes '85) [(Mercedes x Emily Post) x Seedling]. MP (mp), mauve-pink, 35 petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

JARDINS DE BAGATELLE (SARAH), HT (Meilland '86 int '87) [Queen Elizabeth x Elegy) x Meidragelac]. W (w), very pale pink, 40+ petals, Genoa GM '87. Cadsby (2 pls 2 yrs 2' ON): Decorative form, good substance, good repeat bloom, an excellent garden rose. Spreading growth habit, bright green foliage, no disease, hardy. Langlois (1 pl 2 yrs 4' BC): Not an outstanding rose for form, sometimes exhibition but often irregular, good substance, an attractive bedding plant. Vigorous growth habit, dense foliage, no disease.

KORhanbu (BELAMI), HT (Kordes '85) [(Prominent x Carina) x Emily Post]. OP (op), light pink/edged carmine, 35 petals. Heaslip (1 pl 2 yrs 4' BC): Light pink bloom edged darker, will spot in rain. Exhibition form, good substance, very prolific. Tall grower, medium green foliage, no disease. Langlois (1 pl 3 yrs 3' BC): Large bloom, form a bit informal, good substance, floriferous. I am not yet happy with this rose, will move it and give it more sun next year. Average grower, sparse foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

KORlingo (KARDINAL), HT (Kordes '86 int '85) (Seedling x Flamingo) MR (mr), 35 petals. Brisbane (1 pl 1 yr 3' BC): Delighted with this rose glowing red with no pink or blue cast, not a large rose but perfect high-centred exhibition form, excellent substance, holds form for days and days Floriferous and good repeat - a rose with class! Who could ask for anything more? As a bonus it is a compact grower with good disease-free foliage Decker (2 pls 1 yr 3' AK): 4-5" bloom, exhibition form but a few confused centres, heavy substance, quick to repeat. Nice rose, perfect form holds for long time, few side buds, similar to 'Olympiad' in colour but not as rain resistant. One of the best reds but it lacks fragrance. Upright grower sparse dark green foliage, some mildew. Heaslip (2 pls 3 yrs 3.5' BC): Very lively red colour, exhibition form with perfect spiral, smaller than some HTs very good substance, keeps a long time as cut bloom. Compact grower dark red foliage, no disease. Hopkins (1 pl 4 yrs 3.5' ON): Exhibition form good substance, sparse bloomer - I keep hoping to see improvement each year - will prune out. Upright grower, dark green foliage, some blackspot & mildew. Langlois (6 pls 4 yrs 4' BC): Bright clear vibrant red, not a large bloom, perfect exhibition form, needs some disbudding, good substance very floriferous. Blooms are truly beautiful - a favourite and a good garden performer. Vigorous grower, sparse foliage, some mildew. Shewchuk (2 pl 4 yrs 2.5' AB): 4.5" bloom, high-centred exhibition form, good substance long lasting but has not repeated well. Plants have lost vigour considerably this year, will discard. Upright compact bush, dark semi-glossy foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

DR. HARRY UPSHALL (Shrub)
(Joyce Fleming, 1993)

Parentage: 'Liverpool Echo' x Rosa foetida persiana

This rose is named after Joyce Fleming's father, Dr. W.H. Upshall, past director of the Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario in Vineland. It is non-recurrent but makes quite a show for several weeks. It is available from Hortico Inc.

LADY DIANA, HT (Hoy '83 int '86) (Sonia x Caress). LP (lp), 37 petals. Shewchuk (2 pls 4 & 3 yrs 1.5' AB): 4.5" bloom, attractive, exhibition form, medium substance, stands rain well, good repeat. Vigour of plants improving each year. Upright growth habit, medium green semi-glossy foliage, light mildew damage, hardy with proper winter protection.

LADY LIKE, HT, (Tantau int '89 NR). PB (ob). No reports.

LADY MEILLAND, HT (Meilland '85 NR). OP (op), salmon-orange, 30 petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

LADY MITCHELL, HT (Harkness '90 int '91) (Dr. Darley x Silver Jubilee). MR (mr), deep rose-red, 50 petals. Brown (2 pls 1 yr 2.5' BC): Definitely A1 exhibition form, good substance, outstanding in most respects - 'watch this one'. The best exhibition bloom I've seen for new roses, however, plants haven't grown. I'm not sure if this is the fault of the plants or the rose - will see next year, have ordered 2 more. Good foliage, disease resistant so far.

LANVIN, HT (Christensen '85 int '86) (Seedling x Katherine Loker). LY (ly), bright yellow, 30 petals. No reports.

LIEBESZAUBER, HT (Kordes int '90 NR) (Seedling x Pink Panther). MR (mr). Brown (2 pls 1 yr 3' BC): Exhibition form, excellent substance, an excellent rose to compare with 'Burgund '81'. My plants are from Germany so take longer to develop but coming along now - 'one to watch'. Upright grower, dark green glossy foliage, disease-resistant. Cochran (2 pls 2 yrs 5.5-6' CA): Dark blood-red inside and reverse, very stable colour. Large long buds open with good form then blooms becomes loose, lasting well with good texture, then flop. Needs more petals to hold for exhibition. Tall branching growth habit, excellent dark green disease-resistant foliage. Stedman (1 pl 1 yr 4.5' PE): The autumn Checklist of Horizon Roses says it's a resurrection of a '59 Kordes rose. Large blooms, beautiful clean medium red, no discolouration, good but not great form, a little loose, rounded petals. Blows fairly quickly in heat but very nice full blown. Colour is its best attribute, some fragrance. No disease.

LIMELIGHT (GOLDEN MEDALLION), HT (Kordes '85) (Peach Melba x Seedling). MY (ly), lime green 35-40 petals. Smallenberg (1 pl 2 yrs 4' BC): Sunshine yellow colour, very cheerful. 3.5-4" bloom, decorative form, very good substance, in sprays of 5 and some singles, long lasting, rain tolerant. More like a Floribunda, bright blooms sit on top of medium length stems, prolific. Small petals satiny in texture, fresh lemony scent. Upright branching grower, medium green semi-glossy foliage, bit of mildew. Yeomans (1 pl 3 yrs 4' BC): Love those lime-yellow flowers. Had downy

mildew in spring but is clean now. Upright grower. (Last year for reporting this rose).

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL (SARONG), HT (G.W.T. Langdale '85 int '86) (Silver Jubilee x Royal Dane). OB (ob), outer petals pink, inner ones orange, yellow reverse, 28 petals, GM RNRS '85. Hollinger (3 pls 3 yrs 3' ON): Interesting 4" bloom, always a riot of colour, opens pink, changes to shades of orange and apricot, still attractive as it 'goes over'. I love it! Exhibition form, good substance, in singles and clusters, floriferous, good repeat, fragrant, came on a 'gang-buster' in 2nd year. Upright branching growth habit, dark glossy foliage, some blackspot, hardiness good. Langlois (1 pl 3 yrs 3' BC): A pretty rose but not one that I would want more than one bush, will remove this year. Large bloom, well formed, good substance, not as prolific as some. Vigorous grower, dense foliage, no disease.

LIVERPOOL REMEMBERS (BEAUTY STAR), HT (Fryer '92 int '90) (Corso x Seedling). OR (or) vermilion, 26-40 petals. Meagher (1 pl 2 yrs 3' BC): Medium to large bloom, exhibition form, good substance, singles, slight fragrance. Would like to see better repeat bloom. Bushy growth habit, matt green foliage, disease-resistant. Yeomans (1 pl 2 yrs 2' BC): Bushy plant, blooms of good shape. Need another year or two for proper evaluation.

LOBO, HT (Perry '87 int '91) (Kordes Perfects x Gavotte). (rb), red-purple, 26-40 petals. Hopkins (1 pl 3 yrs 3' ON): Double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, sparse bloomer. Upright grower, excellent looking dark green foliage, disease-resistant, hardy.

LOUIS DE FUNES (CHARLESTON '88), HT (Meilland '87) [(Ambassador x Whisky Mac) x (Arthur Bell x Kabuki)]. OB (ob), orange-capucine/reverse cadmium yellow, 15-25 petals. No reports.

LOVELY LADY (DICKSON'S JUBILEE), HT (Dickson '86) [Silver Jubilee x (Eurorose x Anabell)]. MP (mp), 35 petals, Belfast GM '84. Langlois (5 pls 2 yrs 3.5' BC): Very attractive pink shaded salmon. Decorative form, good substance, very floriferous, repeats well. This rose is very eye catching and a favourite, excellent bedding and cut rose. Average growth habit, average foliage, no disease.

LYNETTE, HT (Kordes '85) (Clivia x MEItakilor). W (w), cream blended with coral pink. Heaslip (1 pl 2 yrs 3' BC): Attractive apple blossom colours, classed white but more a pink blend for me. Exhibition form, good substance, sparse bloom. Slender grower, medium foliage, no disease. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 3' ON): Pink blend in my garden, exhibition form, good substance but nothing special after 2 years. Upright grower, dark green

foliage, some blackspot and mildew. (Last year for reporting this rose).

LYSA, HT (Rijksstation voor Sierplantenteelt int '89 NR). W (w), light pink. Hopkins (1 pl 1 yr 3' ON): Light pink in my garden, garden form, good substance, 1st year plant and not outstanding. Some blackspot and mildew.

MACarom (GOLDIE), HT (McGredy '88) (Seedling x Golden Gate). LY (ly), creamy yellow, 26-40 petals. Hopkins (1 pl 4 yrs 4' ON): Medium yellow for me, large double bloom, garden form, good substance - pruned out. Tall upright grower, medium green waxy foliage, disease-resistant, hardy. McGee (1 pl 2 yrs 4' ON): Generous big double blooms, somewhere between light and medium yellow in my garden, decorative form pushing exhibition, good substance, clusters, good repeat. A very good garden rose, blooms into November. Tall upright grower, dark green foliage a bit rugosa in appearance, disease- resistant, hardy with hilling. Shewchuk (2 pls 4 yrs 2.5' AB): Cream coloured 4-4.5" bloom, exhibition bloom, good substance, stands rain well, lots of bloom, good repeat. Very showy, produces many gorgeous looking flowers. Large dark glossy foliage, no disease. Kills back badly but quick to recover. Suspect that rootstock used may not be suitable for this area.

MACponui (REBEKAH), HT (McGredy '88) (Freude x Typhoo Tea), PB (pb), dark salmon pink blend, 26-40 petals. Raven (1 pl 4 yrs 2.5' AB): Medium pink, some darker veining, huge 5-6" bloom, very double, decorative form, excellent substance, 1-3 per cluster. I like the size of blooms on this one, opens up nicely in spite of all the petals! Bloom is a stunner when open as it's so big and full, but they last a couple of days and that's it. Growth habit is straight up! Medium green glossy foliage, no disease, extra winter protection needed.

MACyefre (CHARTREUSE)(SOLITAIRE), HT (McGredy '87) (Freude x Benson & Hedges Gold). YB (yb), yellow tinted pink/reverse yellow, 25 petals, RNRS PIT '85. Heaslip (1 pl 2 yrs 7' BC): Very attractive frilly bloom, yellow/pencil edged with pink, many blooms, exhibition form, very good substance. Very tall bush, grows like a Climber. Medium green foliage, no disease. Wood (1 pl 4 yrs 8-10' BC): Medium yellow tipped red. Good full-petalled H.T. type form, excellent substance, lots of bloom. Strong canes - a great climber, great foliage, no disease.

MAGIC MOMENT, HT (Warriner '91). RB (rb), red/yellow bicolour, 35 petals, AARS '91. No reports.

MALCOLM SARGENT (NATASCHA), HT (Harkness '87 int '88) (Herbstfeuer x Trumpeter). MR (mr), shiny bright crimson, 25 petals, Belfast GM '90. Arberry (1 pl 1 yr 2.5-3' BC): Decorative form, excellent substance, mostly singles but quite a few have weak necks. Overall a very attractive rose but wish more of the blooms were on longer canes, quite a few are down in the foliage. Quite bushy growth habit, dark green foliage, no disease.

MARIANNE TUDOR (NUIT d'ETE), HT (Fryer int '89 NR). MR (mr), bright red, Geneva GM '89. Yeomans (1 pl 2 yrs 6' BC): Tall and upright, haven't seen many flowers yet - give it another two years before final comment.

MARMALADE MIST, HT (Lammerts '90 int '91). OP (op), salmon-pink/lighter reverse, 25 petals. Cochran (2 pls 3 yrs 4.5-6' CA): The beautiful combination of warm colours - rich apricot orange and pink - makes this new HT very welcome, and will really sell it; also, Dr. Lammerts roses always present some outstanding quality, colour, floriferousness and health. Form is excellent decorative, show quality, good substance. Vigorous upright grower, dark healthy foliage.

MICHEL LIS (MICHEL LIS LE JARDINIER)(SANDRO PERTINI in Italy), HT (Meilland int '87 NR) [(Queen Elizabeth x Karl Herbst) x (Papa Meilland x President Leopold Senghor)]. MR (mr), cherry pink, 45-50 petals. Cadsby (2 pls 2 yrs 3' ON): Attractive red garden rose, not for exhibition. Ovoid form, good substance. Tall grower, large medium green foliage, no disease, hardy.

MIKADO (KOH-SAI), HT (Seizo Suzuki '87) (Fragrant Cloud x Kagayaki). RB (rb), bright cherry red/gold base of petals and reverse, 25 petals, AARS '88. Decker (1 pl 2 yrs 3.5' AK): Nice bright colour, 4-5" bloom, decorative form, lots of confused centres, good substance, lots of bloom. Spreading growth habit, shiny medium green foliage, no disease. Laidlaw (1 pl 2 yrs 2.5' ON): Glowing rich claret red, gold reverse - almost too bright, smouldering not velvety. Smallish bloom, decorative form, good substance, mostly in clusters, lasts OK when cut but doesn't mix harmoniously with other roses in vase. Compact grower, touch of blackspot, hardiness OK. Raven (1 pl 3 yrs 1.5' AB): Glowing red with yellow centres, 3" bloom, exhibition if caught right, excellent substance, in singles. Blooms could last a little longer, open rather flat but an attractive flower, slight scent. Low spreading grower, no disease, extra winter protection needed. Shewchuk (1 pl 2 yrs 2.5' AB): Attractive 5" bloom, exhibition form with medium high centre, good substance, medium repeat, slightly fragrant. Neat upright bush, no disease, has wintered well with good protection.

MILESTONE, HT (Warriner '85) (Sunfire x Spellbinder). RB (rb), medium red/silvery red reverse, opening to coral pink, 40+ petals. Hopkins (1 pl 3 yrs 3.5' ON): Exhibition form, some blooms outstanding, good substance, sparse bloomer. Upright growth habit, dark green foliage, some blackspot and mildew, hardy. Raven (1 pl 5 yrs 2.5' AB): Large bright red with paler pink on opening. Can be exhibition form, excellent substance, petals hold and hold, lasts a very long time, lots of bloom and fair repeat. Very upright grower, large foliage, touch of mildew, extra winter protection needed. Shewchuk (1 pl 7 yrs 1.5' AB): Coral pink turning to coral red with age, fade resistant, a very attractive rose in the garden. 4-5" bloom, exhibition form, good substance, long stems, long lasting on bush and as cut flower, good repeat. Neat upright bush, large dark semi-glossy foliage, subject to powdery mildew, hardy with good winter protection. (Last year for reporting this rose).

MONIKA (MONICA), HT (Tantau '85 int '86). PB (pb), 35 petals. Arberry (1 pl 2 yrs 1.5-3' BC): Although classified as a PB by A.R.S., World's Best Roses show it as a R/Y blend. Beautiful rose for display. Excellent exhibition form with high spiral centres, mostly singles, good substance. Strong stems, large matt green foliage, no disease.

MOONDROPS, HT (Delforge int '85 NR) (Sunny Boy x Seedling). M (op), rose-amaranth/shaded salmon. Hopkins (1 pl 3 yrs 4' ON): Waste of time - pruned out. Langlois (5 pls 2 & 3 yrs 6' BC): Mauve shades deepen in late summer. Very long bloom, exhibition form, very prolific, long stems, few thorns, very good rose for cutting, repeats quickly. Very fast growing rose, very vigorous, sparse foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

NATIONAL VELVET, HT (L. Burks '88 int '90) (Poinsettia x National Beauty). DR (dr), dark red/black velvet cast, 35 petals. No reports.

NORTHERN GOLD, HT (J&P/McConnell '85). MY (my), 35 petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose)

OLDCASTLE, HT (Walter LeMire '85) (Queen Elizabeth x Charlotte Armstrong). MP (mp), 55 petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

PAINTED MOON, HT (Dickson '89 RNRS) (Bonfire x Silver Jubilee). RB (rb), 40 petals. Brown (1 pl 1 yr 2' BC): Ivory and pink blend, flat decorative form and mostly confused centres, fair substance. Not sure I will give it another year. Poor grower so far, OK foliage, OK for disease.

PENTHOUSE (MACsatur)(PINK CHARM), HT (McGredy int '88) (Seedling x Ferry Porsche). MP (mp), 15-25 petals. Yeomans (1 pl 3 yrs 7' BC): Healthy bush, flowers semi-double, open too fast. Not enough display for a good garden rose.

PERFECT MOMENT (JACK DAYSON), HT (Kordes '89 int '91) (New Day x Seedling). RB (rb) dark chrome yellow/brushed fire red/reverse yellow blushed red, 30-35 petals, AARS '91. Cochran (3 pls 4 yrs 3.5-4.5' CA): Brilliant chrome-yellow and flashy red, like a red-hot torch. Medium size high-centred bloom, exhibition and garden form, good substance, borne singly and in sprays, floriferous. Blooms are on strong stems and must be disbudded very early for exhibition, and on the tight side. Outer petals may fold when they are 3/4 open. Compact growth habit, dark green semi-matt foliage, no disease so far. Dyck (1 pl 2 yrs 60 cm BC): Medium size bloom but very beautiful combination of glowing colours, very attractive rose. Cupped or pointed form, excellent substance, lots of flowers and they last for a long time in the garden or as cut flowers. Medium height grower, leathery foliage, disease-resistant, hardiness OK. Kopecky (1 pl 2 yrs 3' NE): An eye catcher in the garden, blooms above average size, sometimes exhibition form, very good substance, excellent producer, a good all around rose. Upright grower, no disease, hardiness very good. Raven (1 pl 1 yr 2' AB): Glowing colour, red with yellow at bottom, very striking. Nice size bloom, exhibition form, good substance, long lasting. Upright grower, no disease, extra winter protection needed. Scott (1 pl 2 yrs 4.5' BC): Fiery flowers which almost seem to glow. Medium size bloom, high-centred form, one to a stem, good repeat. Sparse grower, no disease. Shewchuk (1 pl 2 yrs 3' AB): Petals yellow based, red tipped. 4.5-5" bloom, high-centred exhibition form, good substance. I like the bloom and bush habit, will become a popular rose. Strong upright grower, no disease, has wintered well with proper protection. Stedman (1 pl 2 yrs 2.5' PE): Outstanding colour, yellow tipped red, fading to red, lasts for days on bush, average sized bloom, decorative/exhibition form. Small second year plant still not growing well. Not much vigour yet, may need extra winter protection. Stockdale (3 pls 1 yr 3' BC): Spherical form, good substance, not enough bloom. Disappointing, will keep one more year. Average growth habit, good foliage, no disease.

POTTON HERITAGE, HT (Harkness '86 int '87) (Precious Platinum x Dr. A.J. Verhage). RB (rb), plum red/suffused yellow/pink reverse, 32 petals. Heaslip (1 pl 3 yrs 3' BC): Large bloom, red with white reverse, very heavily petalled, exhibition form. Short grower, dark green foliage, no disease. Langlois (1 pl 2 yrs BC): Double bloom, exhibition form, only average substance. It has never really taken off or performed well - perhaps I have a weak plant. Thin foliage, no disease.

PRECIOUS, H.T. (C.P. Dawson '85) [(Briarcliff x Carla Seedling) x Pink Parfait]. PB (pb), medium to deep pink/reverse medium pink, 35 petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

PURE LOVE, HT (A. Perry '88 int '87) (Queen Elizabeth x World Peace). W (w), creamy white, semi-double. No reports.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE, HT (Harkness '88 int '89) (Basildon Bond x Silver Jubilee). OP(op), rich salmon red/yellow base/reverse pink-red, 23 broad petals, RNRS TG Cert '88. Brown (1 pl 1 yr 3' BC): Double bloom, Exhibition form, fair substance. Will have to wait another year but looks like a nice rose. Upright grower, medium green foliage, disease-resistant so far. Langlois (1 pl 2 yrs 4' BC): Salmon pink, colour intensifies in warm weather. Large bloom, elegant exhibition form, excellent substance, borne singly, average producer. A very attractive rose that looks good cut. Vigorous grower, dense matt green foliage, no disease.

REBECCA CLAIRE, HT (Michael John Law '81, int '86) (Blessings x Redgold). OP (op), coppery orange/edged light coral, 28 petals, Edland Award for Fragrance '80, RNRS PIT '80. Yeomans (2 pls 6 yrs & 1 yr, 3.5' BC): Won PIT in U.K. and Medal for Fragrance, lovely salmon-pink flowers, prolific bloomer, great garden rose, possible exhibition, healthy.

RED PERFECTION, HT (McGredy '86 int '87) (Karma x Arturo Toscanini). DR (dr), dark red/lighter reverse, 50-60 petals.
No reports.

RED STAR, HT (Twomey '91 NR). MR (mr), scarlet. No reports.

RENDEZ-VOUS (CHATELAINE DE LULLIER), HT (Meilland int '87 NR) [{(Royal Velvet x Chrysler Imperial) x (Rouge Meilland x Independence)} x Sonia Meilland] DP (dp), deep rose pink, 35 petals. No reports.

ROSEMARY HARKNESS, HT (Harkness '85) [Compassion x (Basildon Bond x Grandpa Dickson)]. OP (op), orange-salmon/yellow reverse, 35 petals, Belfast GM & Award for Fragrance '87, Glasgow Fragrance Award '81. McGee (1 pl 1 yr 3' ON): Very fragrant glowing salmon blooms with yellow reverse, globe shaped decorative form, usually with 2 side buds. Hope for more bloom in second year. Upright grower, shiny reddish green foliage, fairly resistant to blackspot. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ROYAL VELVET, HT (Meilland '86) [(Exciting x Suspense) x Duke of Windsor]. DR (dr), 28 petals. No reports.

ROYAL VOLUNTEER, HT (Cocker '88) (Yellow Pages x Alexander). OB (ob), orange-red and yellow blended, 26-40 petals. No reports.

SAVOY HOTEL (INTEGRITY), HT (Harkness '87 int '89) (Silver Jubilee x Amber Queen). LP (lp), light phlox pink/deeper reverse, 40 petals, Dublin GM '88. Brown (4 pls 2 yrs 3' BC): Pale blush pink, exhibition form, fair substance, 1 per stem. A great rose that should be grown by everybody. Medium bushy growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease to date. Cochran (2 pls 3 yrs 3.5' CA): Beautiful light pink full petalled exhibition form rose with spiral centres, profuse bloomer, borne singly most of the time. A perfect show rose and cut variety with lasting qualities. Upright branching growth habit, dark semi-glossy foliage, no disease so far. Hollinger (2 pls 1 yr 2.5' ON): Tight pastel pink bud opening to a deeper baby pink centre 3 1/4" bloom, exhibition and decorative form, when open the centre is swirled. A lady's rose, perfect for the Bride's bouquet, dainty scent, most attractive. Blooms borne singly, repeats well. Vigorous grower no disease. Langlois (3 pls 3 yrs 4' BC): Clear soft pink, very double bloom exhibition form and often perfect, excellent substance, very floriferous, fast to repeat. A low growing bedding rose, has no equal for appearance excellent. Vigorous bushy grower, dense foliage, no disease. Smallenberg (1 pl 3 yrs 3.75' BC): 5.5" bloom, a rose with everything - exquisite exhibition form, excellent substance, beautiful colour, long lasting, rain tolerance, pretty foliage. Meets both exhibitors/arrangers requirements. Extremely long lasting, long sturdy stems, always singles, excellent repeat. No disease. Stockdale (4 pls 2' BC): Soft pink, poor bloom, poor form, poor substance, weak grower, good foliage, no disease. Lost one - a friend is doing better with hers so I am giving her my 3. Yeomans (1 pl 3 yrs 3.5' BC): Well-petalled for exhibition, very pretty flowers with deeper pink centre petals. Bushy grower, healthy, needs protection from weather.

SCHWARZE MADONNA, HT (Kordes '92 NR). DR (dr), velvety dark red. Cochran (2 pls 1 yr 4.5' CA): Very beautiful rich dark velvety red, non fading colour. Blooms a little small in hot summer but a bit larger in fall. Exhibition form, heavy substance, borne singly and in several small sprays; very impressed. Upright branching growth habit, beautiful glossy foliage with red margins, disease resistant.

SENATOR BURDA (VICTOR HUGO)(DREAMS COME TRUE), H (Meilland '88) [{Karl Herbst x (Royal Velvet x Suspense)} x Erotika]. DI (dr), brilliant currant red, 26-40 petals. Archibald (1 pl 3 yrs 38" SK): Mi size double bloom but not many petals, decorative form with confused centres, fair substance, mostly 1 bloom to a stem but also clusters, frequent bloomer. Not a favourite red, cannot compare with 'Ingrid Bergman' o 'Burgund '81'. Tall bushy grower, dark foliage and lots of it, almost n disease, hardiness good. Brown (1 pl 2 yrs 4' BC): Wine red bloom

exhibition form, good substance, strong scent. Looks to be a good rose, am pleased in all respects and will add more. Upright bushy growth habit, no disease. Cadsby (2 pls 2 yrs 3' ON): Decorative form, not enough petals for exhibition, good substance. Opens nicely, I like this rose. Tall grower, no disease, hardy. Hopkins (1 pl 3 yrs 4.5' ON): Very large double bloom, some blooms excellent exhibition form, others flat, excellent substance. Vigorous thorny bush, long stems, disease-resistant foliage, hardy. Langlois (1 pl 2 yrs 5.5' BC): Decorative form bloom, blows too fast, good substance, very floriferous. Grows very fast, produces quantities of bloom but the blooms are not inspired -just average. Dense foliage, no disease.

SHEER BLISS, HT (Warriner '85 int '87) (White Masterpiece x Grand Masterpiece). W (w), white with pink centre, 35 petals, Japan GM '84, AARS '87. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs 3' AK): Nice colour, 5-6" high-centred exhibition form bloom, excellent substance, slow repeat, fragrant. Vigour diminishes in pots, not rain resistant. Sparse foliage, some mildew. Dyck (2 pls 2 yrs 1m 20 cm BC): Huge bloom, long and slender, slow opening, the most perfect and noble rose. Lots of beautiful roses on long stems but you have to wait a while for the next 'wave'. Vigorous tall grower, healthy. Hopkins (2 pls 6 yrs 4.5' ON): Classic exhibition HT form, excellent substance, fragrant, long lasting, excellent blooms but very scarce. Disease-resistant, hardy. Kopecky (2 pls 3 yrs 3' NE): Mostly excellent exhibition form, very good substance. Another white I think is a winner - one of the better roses in my garden. No disease, hardiness very good. Langlois (20 pls 4 yrs 5' BC): Buds open perfectly every time, very large exhibition form bloom, good substance, very long stems, excellent fragrance, very floriferous. A favourite for bouquets and cutting - truly beautiful billowing blooms. Some mildew. McGee (1 pl 2 yrs 4' ON): Delightful blushing blooms, double but low petal count, exhibition form but a little on the blowsy side. Takes a while to get going in the spring and then not generous with its blooms, repeat is meagre. Susceptible to blackspot. Mychaluk (1 pl 4 yrs tall AB): Absolutely gorgeous blooms, one-to-a-stem, the length of which would make any florist drool. Just keeps putting up bloom after bloom, can always be counted on. Exhibition form, excellent substance. Dark green well-spaced foliage, no disease noted, hardiness excellent. Raven (1 pl 5 yrs 2.5' AB): 4" bloom, very large if weather good, attractive with pink around outer petals. Can be exhibition but balls half the time, fair substance, poor bloomer. Not impressed but when it does come out well I have to admit it is nice. Some blackspot, extra winter protection needed. Shewchuk (1 pl 6 yrs 3.5' AB): 4-5" bloom, good high-centred form, very good substance, good repeat, fragrant. Don't like its lanky willowy growth, otherwise good. Slight mildew, hardy with proper winter protection. Stanton (1 pl 3 yrs 3.5' ON): White with pink heart, good form and substance, somewhat sparing with bloom. After its late start last year it seems to be growing well. Hardiness fair. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SHEER ELEGANCE, HT (Twomey '89) (Pristine x Fortuna). OP (op), soft pink/salmon edges, 32 petals, AARS '91. Braun (3 pls 1 yr 3' MB): Exhibition form, good substance, large blooms on long stems, hold well, no fading. 2 plants grown in pots, 1 planted out - all performed exceptionally well. Tall showy plants, a lovely rose. Upright grower, dull green foliage, no disease, hardiness not known, will protect as usual. Cochran (3 pls 4 yrs 4-5' CA): Exquisite soft pink/salmon/coral satiny blooms, exhibition form, excellent substance, borne singly and small sprays, always in the winner circle. Upright vigorous grower, new basal canes throughout the season, strong stiff stems clothed with dark disease-resistant foliage. Decker (1 pl 2 yrs 3' AK): 5" bloom, high-centred exhibition form but a few confused centres, heavy substance, weather resistant, repeats quickly but could have more blooms per cycle. Will mildew. Dyck (1 pl 2 yrs 40 cm BC): Beautiful light pink edged salmon, medium size, noble form. Received a very weak small plant so cannot judge this rose fairly. Not too healthy, hardiness is OK. Hopkins (2 pls 2 yrs 3' ON): Exhibition quality salmon pink blooms, excellent substance, improves every year but stems not as long as I would like. Compact grower, disease-resistant, hardy. Kopecky (2 pls 2 yrs 3.5' NE): Always exhibition - this and 'Touch of Class' make an exhibitor out of any rose grower. Worthy of AARS award. Bushy grower, some blackspot, hardiness good. Pickett (4 pls 2 yrs MB): A beautiful rose which flowers all season, always a number of flowers on the plant, great for cutting. Exhibition form, excellent substance. Compact grower, no disease, needs some winter cover. Shewchuk (2 pls 2 yrs 2.5' AB): 4.5-5" bloom, exhibition form, good substance, long stems, prolific, quick repeat, musky fragrance - should have more of them. No disease, wintered well with proper protection. protection. Stedman (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' PE): Local department store purchase, small plant has grown quite well. Excellent substance, lasts well on bush. Interesting rose to see bloom, often poor looking buds mature to exhibition form. If only form was more consistent, impressive when right. Known to be quite tender. Thompson (1 pl 3 yrs 3' BC): Exhibition form with high tight centre, good substance, a perky bloom. Flourished first 2 years with floppy elephantine foliage, did not like being transplanted, finally came forth with much fine foliage. Does anyone else find that 'Sheer Elegance' fades in blooming power after a couple of years? Quite disease resistant, hardiness OK. Yeomans (2 pls 2 yrs 3' BC): Medium size bloom with pointed centre. Third plant died. Need more time to evaluate.

SHIRE COUNTRY, HT (Harkness '89 int '90) (Amy Brown x Bonfire Night). OP (op), peach on primrose yellow base/reverse salmon rose, aging deeper, 33 petals. Hollinger (3 pls 1 yr 3' ON): Unusual combination of colours, seems to glow, and matures into a most pleasant peach shade - an eye catcher. Neat bud, 4" open bloom, semi-double, decorative form, fair substance, singles, average repeat, rain resistant, attractive when cut.

Upright grower, glossy disease-resistant foliage. Langlois (1 pl 2 yrs 3.5' BC): Large blooms, average in quantity of bloom and average repeat. Loose exhibition form, average substance - an average rose. Vigorous grower, no disease, hardiness is good.

SHREWSBURY SHOW, HT (Fryer int '88 NR). DR (dr). Brown (1 pl 1 yr 4' BC): Exhibition form but flat at times, very good substance, one per stem, a good red HT that shouldn't be overlooked, nice scent. Upright growth habit, good foliage, no disease.

SILK HAT, HT (Christensen '86 int '85) [Ivory Tower x (Night 'n' Day x Plain Talk)]. M (m), red purple/cream reverse, 45 petals. Jacoby (1 pl 1 yr 4' BC): Purple-pink colour. Very disappointed, buds balled and I had very few complete blooms. Will keep for another year and see if it improves. Medium grower, pale green foliage, blackspot. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SILVER SPOON, HT (Weeks '85) (Louisiana x unnamed seedling). M (m), light mauve, 35 petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SILVERADO, HT (Christensen '87) [(Ivory Tower x Angel Face) x Paradise]. M (m), soft silver with pinkish-ruby tones/reverse white, 28 petals. No reports.

SMOOTH LADY, HT (Davidson '86) [Smooth Sailing x {(Polly x Peace) x Circus}]. MP (mp), 21 petals. Dyck (1 pl 2 yrs 50 cm BC): Very nice medium pink, perfect classic blooms but very few of them, beautiful pointed centre, very good substance, absolutely no thorns. Vigorous growth habit, very attractive foliage, no disease.

SMOOTH VELVET, HT (Davidson '86) [Smooth Sailing x {Polly x Peace) x Circus)} x Freedom]. DR (dr), 42 petals. Dyck (1 pl 2 yrs 1.50 m BC): Unattractive red, burns in the bud, never opens properly and burns or balls. Attractive bush but no blooms, just lots of buds. Very vigorous grower, absolutely no thorns, lots of healthy disease-resistant foliage, hardy.

SOLIDOR, HT (Meilland int '86 NR) [(Arthur Bell x Kabuki) x (Ambassador x King's Ransom)]. MY (my), deep lemon yellow, 35 petals. No reports.

SOPHIA, HT (Weddle '88 int '87) (First Prize x Dolce Vita). PB (pb) medium pink with persimmon-orange, 27 petals. Hopkins (1 pl 4 yrs 4.5' ON): Large high-centred exhibition form blooms, excellent substance, sparse bloomer. Upright grower, long stems, dark green glossy foliage, some blackspot/mildew, hardy.

STEPHENS' BIG PURPLE (BIG PURPLE), HT (Pat Stephens, Sam McGredy '85 int '86) (Seedling x Purple Splendor). M (m), purple, 35 petals. Arberry (2 pls 2 & 1 yr 5-6' BC): Most blooms large, very good form, excellent substance, exceptional fragrance. No other rose in my garden has so many people wanting to know where to obtain it. This rose is a must for every garden. Upright grower, strong stems, no disease. Cadsby (1 pl 2 yrs 2' ON): Reddish purple, a novelty worth a try. I like it because it is a souvenir of the hybridizer, my good friend, the late Pat Stevens. HT type form and good substance. Very upright grower, blackspot. Decker (1 pl 1 yr 4' AK): Grape juice colour, 5-6" exhibition form bloom, lots of side buds, heavy substance, exceptional fragrance, weather resistant, floriferous. Will cluster bloom (or candelabra), quicker repeat than most. Tall upright grower, lots of basals, no disease. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 4.5' ON): Unusual purple or plum colour, exhibition form, good substance. Upright grower, long stems, disappointingly few basal breaks, disease-resistant foliage, hardy. Kopecky (1 pl 3 yrs 3' NE): Very good form, sometimes exhibition, very good substance. I wish they had kept Pat Stephens' name on this rose - he did so much for roses the world over and produced a real winner. No disease, hardiness good. Persad (1 pl 1 yr 6' MB): Urn shape buds, double blooms, hold well, fragrant. Slow to repeat and not as many blooms as I'd like - will see how it does next year. Some blackspot. Langlois (5 pls 1 yr 3' BC): Purple verging on grape colour, a good addition to this colour class. Exhibition/decorative form, good substance, in singles, floriferous, wonderful fragrance. Vigorous grower, long stems, good basal breaks. Sparse foliage, no disease. Raven (1 pl 2 yrs 1' AB): Rich dark mauve to purple and wine colour, striking 4-5" bloom, very rich old fashioned scent - lovely. Can be exhibition form but sometimes balls, excellent substance, singles. Love the flower but wish there were more of them. No disease, extra winter protection needed.

SUMMER DREAM, HT (Warriner '86 int '87) (Sunshine x Seedling). AE (ab), apricot pink, 30 petals, J&P ROTY '87. Hopkins (1 pl 3 yrs 4' ON): Outstanding colour, exhibition form, good substance, sparse bloomer, slow improvement each year. Upright grower, medium green foliage, some mildew, hardy.

SUNNYBROOK ROSE, HT (Delbard '87 int '88 NR). MY (my), 35-45 petals. No reports.

SUNSATION (VELDFIRE), HT (Kordes '87 int '88) (Seedling x Seedling) AB (ab), glowing apricot to orange/reverse yellow, 38 petals, Sheridan's 75th Anniversary Rose. Adamson (1 pl 2 yrs 18" ON): Lovely vibrant glowing orange but wouldn't buy another, sparse foliage. Good buds, exhibition form, fair substance. Not robust, some blackspot, hardiness good. Bailli (2 pls 3 yrs 3' ON): Exhibition form, opens well, good substance. This ros

has done exceptionally well this year - seems to like wet weather. Upright grower, some blackspot, hardy. Hopkins (2 pls 2 yrs 3' ON): Exhibition form, good substance. Have seen beautiful blooms of 'Sunsation' but not in my garden - will keep hoping for another year. Some blackspot and mildew, hardy. Jubien (3 pls 3 yrs 4' QC): Exhibition form, good substance. This has been an excellent rose this year, much better than last - I think due to cooler weather. Tall grower, no disease, hardiness excellent. Laidlaw (1 pl 2 yrs 3' ON): Flaming colour, large showy bloom draws attention. Exhibition form, excellent substance, not many singles, candelabras, often best early summer, tapered off to 0. Had very wet summer, much blackspot, hardiness OK. Langlois (5 pls 4 yrs 5.5' BC): Orange and yellow, changes with heat. A stunning rose, always gets everyone's attention. I enjoy it in a bouquet even though these are not my favourite colours. Exhibition form, excellent substance, needs constant disbudding, floriferous, fast to repeat. Mildews fast. Stanton (1 pl 4 yrs 4.5' ON): A very striking and attractive rose, lovely bright colour, exhibition form, good substance, lots of bloom, repeats well. Hardiness good.

SWEETWATERS, HT (McGredy 87 int '86) [{(Sympathie x Red Lion) x Pharoah} x {Tombola x (Elizabeth of Glamis x (Circus x Golden Fleece)} x Ferry Porsche]. OP (op), salmon-pink, 26-40 petals. No reports.

TEQUILA SUNRISE (BEAULIEU), HT (Dickson '88 int '89 RNRS) (Bonfire Night x Freedom). RB (rb), deep golden yellow heavily edged vivid scarlet, 40 petals, RNRS GM '88, The Hague GM, Rome GM, Prize Baden-Baden. Brown (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' BC): Decorative form, confused centres, good substance. Won't give it another year, no growth and awful flowers. Too many other good roses to take up space with this. Cochran (3 pls 3 yrs 3.5-4' CA): Beautiful colour, yellow tipped with bright orange-red bleeding into notched petals. Excellent buds, decorative form, can be exhibition if cut tight, blooms open slowly to show long fancy stamens, excellent substance, lasts for days. This rose has really caught the public's eye. Spreading grower, strong leathery dark green foliage, no disease so far. Heaslip (1 pl 2 yrs 2.5' BC): Unusual frilled blooms, more like a peony, basically yellow edged red, good substance. Short grower, medium green foliage, no disease. Raven (1 pl 1 yr 1' AB): Blooms are stunning, orange/yellow centres going to dark orange on ends - a hot hot glowing flower. Everyone comments on it. Decorative form, good bloomer and good repeat, flowers can sometimes droop and are very small - very disappointing. No disease, extra winter protection needed. Scott (1 pl 2 yrs 3.5' BC): Small fiery coloured flowers, somewhat harsh, seem to last forever. Cupped form, one to a stem, very good repeat. Sparse grower, no disease. Wood (2 pls 1 yr 2' BC): Tight bloom, long lasting, more orange than red, good form and substance. I like this rose, ordered a 3rd - nice garden rose. No disease.

THE OBSERVER, HT (Fryer int '91 NR). AB (ab). Yeomans (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' BC): Pointed centre, medium size flowers, pretty colour, bushy plant, good foliage - looks promising.

THE TEMPTATIONS, HT (Winchel '90 int '93) (Paradise x Admiral Rodney). PB (pb), pink/lavender blend, 35 petals, ARC TG '89. Cochran (2 pls 1 yr 4.5' CA): Beautiful pink lavender colour with slight white marbling, very gentle, a really new colour break, will charm rosarians and with a few more petals could win top awards. Rather tender, needs to be in a sunny place and protected from strong winds. Upright grower, not vigorous - hope another year will improve them. Healthy foliage but a little thin, no disease so far.

THRILLER, HT (Bridges '86) (Lady X x Flaming Beauty). PB (pb), white centre/pink edges/reverse slight pink edging, 28-30 petals. No reports.

TINO ROSSI, HT (Meilland int '90 NR) [Pink Panther x (Dream x Jardins de Bagatelle)]. MP (mp), neyron pink, 50-55 petals, Bagetelle Fragrance Medal '89. Langlois (1 pl 2 yrs 3' BC): Exhibition form, good substance, very floriferous, very fragrant. A nice rose but other than its fragrance it's just another pink. Vigorous grower, no disease.

TROJAN VICTORY, HT (Kordes '86) (Seedling and Uwe Seeler). DR (dr), rich deep red, 50 petals. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 4' ON): Exhibition form, excellent substance, an improvement in 2nd year and looking forward to winning blooms in 1993. Bushy grower, dark green disease-resistant foliage, hardy.

TUXEDO, HT (Christensen '88) (Portland Trailblazer x Olympiad). DR (dr), 45 petals. Thompson (1 pl 1 yr 5' BC): This strange rose puts out beautiful dark red buds on long straight stems; trouble is, even in almost continuous sun (summer of '92) they hold bud form forever, blooms fail to open and some inner petals brown - extremely stubborn. Upright growth habit, foliage tends to wrinkle.

VALENCIA (KORDES' ROSE VALENCIA), HT (Kordes int '89) (Jana x Whisky Mac). AB (ab), copper yellow, 36 petals, Durbanville GM '89, Edland Award for Fragrance '89. Arberry (1 pl 1 yr 3-3.5' BC): Excellent exhibition form and substance, mostly singles, medium fragrance. Appears to be another winner by Kordes - hope to be adding more this year. Strong upright stems, no disease. Heaslip (1 pl 2 yrs 3' BC): Beautiful shade of apricot leaning towards yellow, very large blooms but sparse, exhibition form, very good substance. Medium growth, mid-green foliage, no disease. Laidlaw (1 pl 2 yrs 2.5' ON): Huge double bloom, some exhibition, good substance. Love the colour and form but it will have to bloom more to stay.

Growth not substantial, OK foliage, blackspot. White (1 pl 1 yr 4' BC): Really a lovely alabaster, large blooms, exhibition form, good substance, singles on long stems. Continuously blooming, always 2-3 blooms, reliable form and perfect foliage. An incredible performer and terrific cultivar - best in the garden. Balanced growth habit, no disease evident.

VELVET FRAGRANCE, HT (Fryer '88) (Seedling x Seedling). DR (dr), deep crimson, 40-50 petals, Edland Award for Fragrance '87, Baden-Baden Fragrance Prize '90. Smallenberg (1 pl 4 yrs 5.5' BC): Rich velvety burgundy, 5" bloom, classic form early, but changes to Old Garden Rose open bloom, singles, excellent repeat, delicious fragrance. Very healthy robust bush, not rain tolerant, stems don't always support heavy bloom. Too tall for bedding, requires larger type garden. Large dark green leathery foliage, no disease.

WESTERN SUNLIGHT, HT (Davidson '89 int '90) [{(Honey Favorite x Irish Mist) x (San Francisco x Prima Ballerina)} x Just Joey]. AB (ab), apricot-orange, 31 petals. Heaslip (1 pl 2 yrs 3' BC): Name is misleading, colour is very pale but very pleasing. Heavy exhibition form bloom, good substance. Short grower, medium green foliage, no disease. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 2.5' ON): Did nothing and pruned out.

WHITE DELIGHT, HT (Warriner '89) (White Masterpiece x Futura). W (w), ivory white shading to soft pink at centre, 38 petals, ROTY' 90. Dyck (2 pls 2 yrs 80 cm BC): Nice creamy-white usually with red markings on outer petals, better than 'Double Delight'. Normal form and substance, lots of bloom, good repeat cycle. Healthy vigorous growth habit, medium green foliage. Shewchuk (1 pl 3 yrs 2.5' AB): Pure white 5" bloom, exhibition form, good substance, long lasting, fragrant. Upright compact grower, matt medium green foliage, no disease, has wintered well with proper winter protection.

WHITE SUCCESS, HT (Jelly '85) (Bridal Pink x Seedling). W (w), 55 petals, greenhouse variety. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

WORLD PEACE, HT (A. Perry '87 int '89) (First Prize x Gold Glow). PB (pb), pink suffused with cream/petal tips tinged dark pink, 30-35 petals. Arberry (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' BC): Large blooms but few of them, semi-exhibition form, good substance. Very disappointed in this rose after reading the rave reviews, if no improvement next year will discard. Dark green foliage, no disease. Heaslip (1 pl 1 yr 5' BC): Nice blend of colours, large blooms but a bit sparse, exhibition form, good substance. Tall grower, medium green foliage, no disease. Hopkins (1 pl 3 yrs 3' ON): Exhibition form, good substance, hardy, but this rose has been a disappointment and I just shovel pruned. Kopecky (1 pl 2 yrs 3.5' NE): Very good form, sometimes

exhibition, good substance. Another producer of above average blooms all season long, a welcome addition to any garden. Upright grower, no disease so far, hardy. Laidlaw (1 pl 1 yr 1.5' ON): Sunny yellow edged with pink. Medium size, high centred form, excellent substance, singles, strong stems. A really nice fellow - satisfying colour blend, lasts well cut, much admired but no fragrance, what a pity. Blackspot, hardiness OK 1st winter. Langlois (1 pl 2 yrs 5' BC): Exhibition form, good substance, fairly floriferous, weak neck at times. This rose never quite lives up to my expectations, not a real performer, just average. Tall vigorous grower, large dense foliage, no disease. Raven (1 pl 2 yrs 1.5' AB): Nice pink flushed with a creamy base, like the bloom but could have more of them, exhibition form, good substance. Semi-glossy dark green foliage, touch of mildew, extra winter protection needed.

YVES PIAGET (QUEEN ADELAIDE)(THE ROYAL BROMPTON ROSE), HT (Meilland '85) [{(Pharaoh x Peace) x (Chrysler Imperial x Charles Mallerin)} x Tamango]. DP (dp), clear deep pink, 40+ petals, Geneva GM & Fragrance Award '82, Bagatelle Fragrance Award '92. Cullen (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' NY): Large, very double, peony-like bloom, not for exhibition, very good substance, extremely fragrant. Very sparse bloomer, not more than 12 blooms all season - will give it another year. Shiny foliage, no disease. Langlois (1 pl 2 yrs 3' BC): Very double peony- like bloom, decorative form, good substance, very floriferous. An unusual rose, one that is almost old fashioned, excellent cut rose. Vigorous grower, dense foliage, no disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ZITRONENJETTE, HT (Kordes '87 int '86) (Sutters Gold x Sunblest). MY (my), 15-25 petals, Baden-Baden GM. Heaslip (1 pl 1 yr 5' BC): Clear true lemon yellow, exhibition form, very good substance, quick repeat, fragrant. Tall grower, medium green foliage, no disease. McGee (1 pl 2 yrs 3' ON): Non-fading yellow, double HT-type blooms, decorative form, good substance. A very good garden rose but it's well armed with long thorns. Upright grower, glossy medium green foliage, susceptible to blackspot, hardy with hilling. Shewchuk (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' AB): 5" bloom, pleasant lemony fragrance, good substance but I don't like the loose petal arrangement in bloom. Neat upright bush, large medium green glossy foliage, no disease.

GRANDIFLORAS

DESIGNER'S CHOICE (HI TEEN), Gr (DeVor Nursery '89) (Prominent x Bengali). YB (yb), yellow marked orange, 30 petals. No reports.

ETERNITY, Gr (Twomey '91) (Gitte x unnamed seedling). RB (rb), rich red and cream bicolour, 34 petals. Cochran (2 pls 1 yr 5.5-6' CA): Beautiful exhibition form blooms, great texture, medium to large clusters, excellent strong stems supporting the clusters in a regal pose. Overall performance has been outstanding, excellent form, beautiful colour, no disease problems - just what the Grandiflora class needed. You would love this beauty but it's tall so plant in the back of your rose bed. Upright grower, rich dark glossy foliage.

LAGERFELD (STARLIGHT), Gr (Christensen '85 int '86) [Blue Nile x (Ivory Tower x Angel Face)]. M (m), silvery lavender, 30 petals. Brown (1 pl 1 yr 4' BC): Exhibition form, fair substance, every bloom very double, an excellent mauve. Grows in sprays, must be disbudded for specimen bloom, can also be shown in sprays. A very nice surprise - have budded a few more. Tall upright grower, large medium green foliage, no disease so far.

PROUD MARY, Gr (J. Twomey '91) (Seedling x Royalty). OR (or), brilliant scarlet-red, 19-21 petals. Braun (1 pl 1 yr 10" MB): Open form, not for exhibition, slightly ruffled edges, good substance, large sprays, counted 10 blooms in one spray, opens almost all at one time. A magnificent bush, - bloomed most of summer, light green foliage, a bit shiny, no disease, will protect in winter. Pickett (2 pls 2 yrs 2' MB): Medium size bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, strong stems. A very nice rose, flowers all summer on very compact bush, dark green foliage, no disease, some winter cover. Shewchuk (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' AB): Attractive orange-red, non-fading in rain and sun, double powder-puff form, wavy petals, very good substance, long lasting. Sparse leaved, lanky branches, large medium green semi-glossy foliage, no disease.

SHINING HOUR, Gr (Warriner '89 int '91) (Sunbright x Sun Flare). DY (dy), deep rich yellow, 33 petals, AARS '91. Cochran (3 pls 4 yrs 3-3.5' CA): Strong dark yellow colour never fades, always fresh. Medium size, exhibition at times, great garden colour, many sprays. To develop long stems for exhibiting it must be disbudded in 2 ways; remove all minute buds on spray and vegetative leaf growth down the stems - long stemmed roses will develop. Short bushy plants need hard pruning after each single stem has bloomed, worth all the fuss. Decker (1 pl 2 yrs 3' AK): 4-5" bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, in small clusters and singles, weather resistant, better this 2nd year. Short bushy grower, medium dense foliage, some mildew. Galick (1 pl 1 yr 5' BC): Beautiful HT type flowers, trusses are nicely balanced. This rose does well along our fence in a raised bed, absolutely no sign of any disease, repeat blooms faithfully, trusses of flowers are lush and nicely shaped. We would recommend this rose. Vigorous growth habit. Raven (1 pl 1 yr 1.5' AB): Lots of very nice bright yellow blooms, good size, exhibition form, excellent substance, good repeat.

Upright grower, light green foliage, no disease, extra winter protection needed. Shewchuk (1 pl 2 yrs AB): 4.5" bloom, high-centred exhibition form, lots of bloom, a showy garden rose. Good vigour, upright dense grower, no disease, has survived well with proper winter protection.

SOLITUDE, Gr (Olesen '91 int '92) (Berolina x Seedling). OB (ob), brilliant orange/touches of yellow, 26-40 petals, AARS '93. Cochran (2 pls 1 yr 4' CA): Colour and blooms will get your attention, brilliant hot orange with golden yellow reverse. Exhibition form at 1/4 open, heavy notched petal edges, opens in layers to decorative form so fast. You think it will last and it's gone. Upright grower, healthy matt green foliage.

SPELLCASTER, Gr (Warriner '91 int '92) (Seedling x Angel Face). M (m), mid lavender with lighter and darker shadings, 26-40 petals. Decker (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' AK): Nice colour and fragrance, 4" bloom in small clusters, exhibition form, good substance, tends to be a stingy bloomer. Compact bushy grower, medium green foliage, mildews badly.

TOURNAMENT OF ROSES (BERKELEY)(POESIE), Gr (Warriner '88) (Impatient x Seedling). MP (mp), light coral pink/reverse darker pink, 35-40 petals, AARS '89. Arberry (3 pls 1 & 2 yrs, 3-3.5' BC): Exhibition form, excellent substance, mostly clusters of up to 15 blooms but the odd single. I can't believe the improvement a year can make - was tempted to dispose of it last year, glad I changed my mind. Strong upright grower, semi-glossy foliage, no disease. Archibald (2 pls 3 yrs 2.8' SK): Very large bloom, many petals, exhibition form, excellent substance, very floriferous - one of the best roses to come along in some time. Somewhat small bush, clean nice textured foliage, almost no disease, very hardy here. Brisbane (1 pl 1 yr 3' BC): Elegant colour, exhibition form, excellent substance, nice fragrance. Was impressed by the number of trusses, the number of blooms in each truss and the quick repeat. Many petals, short stems can bend with weight of the bloom in wet weather but they recover quickly - highly recommended. Not a large bush 1st year, medium green foliage, no disease problems. Brust (1 pl 2 yrs 3' BC): Very large trusses, about 200 buds a year, exhibition form, good substance. Upright grower, good size disease-free foliage. Decker (1 pl 3 yrs 3' AK): Different colour but pleasing, 4-5" bloom, high-centred exhibition form with scalloped edges, excellent substance, not long-stemmed. Dense bushy grower, no disease. Dyck (2 pls 2 yrs 80 cm BC): The most perfect Grandiflora bloom, rosette form, some pointed centres, others somewhat flat, excellent substance, stands rain well, always in bloom, very long lasting. Still my 'darling' among my 150 kinds of roses. Beautiful foliage, no disease. Heaslip (1 pl 2 yrs 4' BC): Shade of pink is almost smoky, exhibition form, very good substance, later blooming than some, prolific, very heavy trusses with as many as 20 blooms on each. No disease. Hollinger (2 pls 1 yr 3.5' ON): 3.5" bloom, densely packed

petals which remain tight as bloom unfolds, decorative and exhibition form, good substance, fragrant. Best Grandiflora I have ever grown, repeats quickly and is covered with blooms with a rare antique and nostalgic appeal - I love it. No disease. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 3' ON): Looks like a Floribunda, exhibition form, excellent substance, lots of blooms, mostly in clusters. Compact grower, some blackspot, hardy. Kopecky (1 pl 4 yrs 2' NE): Garden variety, should have been classed a Floribunda. Will keep but won't replace it. No disease so far, hardiness good. Langlois (1 pl 3 yrs BC): Decorative form, excellent substance, a very prolific bloomer that lasts forever. I am not fond of the colour but the rose is an excellent garden variety. No disease. Ouellette (1 pl 1 yr 3' QC): Some singles, mostly clusters of large blooms - love the colour. Exhibition form, excellent substance. I must have received a really good plant because there were plenty of good long-lasting flowers on good strong stems to be cut all season. Likes cooler weather so this season we had no heat! Some blackspot, planted fall '91, hardiness OK first winter. Raven (1 pl 4 yrs 1.5' AB): Attractive soft 2-tone blush pink, petals darker on outside, paler on inside. 3" blooms, 1-3 per cluster, exhibition form, excellent substance, long lasting. Still think this should be a Floribunda. No disease, extra winter protection needed. Scott (1 pl 2 yrs 5.5' BC): Large bloom, excellent cupped form, in clusters, very good repeat. A very vigorous rose which always provides colour in the garden. Minor blackspot. Shewchuk (3 pls 4 yrs 2.5' AB): 4" bloom, fade resistant, long lasting, stands rain well, good repeat, most come 1 bloom per stem. Holds colour well for a long time, makes a good cut flower - can recommend this rose to anyone. Wintered well with proper protection. Stedman (1 pl 2 yrs 1.5' PE): Small plant in '91, not much better in '92, nearly succumbed to hard winter. The few blooms it had were excellent form, good size, non-fading, opened well in all weather. Williams (3 pls 2 yrs 3' BC): Nice high centred exhibition form, occasional confused centres, in sprays with lots of blooms, blooms do spot in rain. Still the best continuous performer in my garden, perhaps less flowers this year - too hot? - but still good. Strong stems; one bush had lots of blackspot but it's too close to others.

WAIHEKE (WAIKIKI), Gr (McGredy '86 int '87) (Tony Jacklin x Young Quinn). OP (op), coral-pink, 30 petals, AARS '88. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs 3' AK): Two-tone pink, 4" high-centred exhibition form, frilly edges, good substance, medium repeat, in large clusters of 3-10 blooms - larger clusters than most Grandifloras. Will rainspot. Some mildew. Langlois (1 pl 4 yrs 4' BC): Good decorative form, good substance, semi-double, good size, very floriferous, good repeat. This bush has real potential, in a bed it would be great. Vigorous bush, average foliage, no disease.

WINNING COLORS, Gr (J. Twomey '89 int '90) (Gingersnap x Marina). OB (ob), orange-yellow blend, 60 petals. Biddulph (1 pl 3 yrs 15" MB): Rather spectacular colouring, attracts attention! Holds colour well. A small perfect H.T. form bloom, excellent substance, long lasting on bush or in a vase, slow repeat. My plant grows in semi-shade, not as robust or as productive as those in the open - will move to sunny location next year. Bushy low grower, attractive dark green foliage, no disease, hardiness excellent with some protection. Roger Brown (submitted by Mrs. Biddulph) (48 pls 4 yrs 2-2.5' MB): About 48 plants in four crescent-shaped beds, with a circular bed in the centre, have provided a spectacular display for the last four years on the south side of the Manitoba Legislative Buildings. Lilies were added to the centre bed this year - beautiful, 'a sight for sore eyes'. Roger Brown (head gardener) reported no disease. No winter protection has been used, bud union planted about 4" below soil level. Small HT form bloom, excellent substance, holds well, almost continuous bloom the whole summer. Kopecky (1 pl 2 yrs 3' NE): Good form, sometimes exhibition, another eye catcher. Bushy grower, no disease noted, hardiness very good. Pickett (4 pls 3 yrs 22" MB): An eye-catching fiery orange colour, everyone who sees it makes comments on its beauty. Decorative form, does not ball, excellent substance, blooms all summer, in clusters of up to 25 blooms at one time. Compact grower, no disease, hardiness very good. Shewchuk (2 pls 3 yrs 2' AB): Its colour quickly gets your attention. 2-2.5" bloom, does not fade easily, lots of bloom, good repeat, fairly good substance. No disease.

FLORIBUNDAS

ARDS BEAUTY, F (Dickson '84 int '86) [(Eurorose x Whiskey Mac) x Bright Smile]. MY (my), soft yellow, 20 petals, RNRS GM '83. No reports.

BILL SLIM, F (Harkness '87 int '89) (Seedling x Silver Jubilee). OP (op), lively scarlet, 30 petals. No reports.

BLUE JAY, F (Delbard '91 int White Rose Nursery, Canada NR). M (m). No reports.

BY APPOINTMENT, F (Harkness '89 int '90) (Anne Harkness x Letchworth Garden City). AB (ab), pale buff/apricot, 22 petals. No reports.

CITY OF BRADFORD, F (Harkness '86) [(Manx Queen x Whisky Mac) x {(Highlight x Colour Wonder) x (Parkdirector Riggers x Piccadilly)}]. OR (or), vermilion, 15 wavy petals. No reports.

CITY OF LONDON, F (Harkness '86 int '88) (Radox Bouquet x Margaret Merril). LP (lp), deep mother-of-pearl pink, paling towards outside, 15-25 petals, Le Roeulx GM '85. Langlois (3 pls 2 yrs 3' BC): Light pink, very soft and fragrant. Semi-double bloom, exhibition form, good substance, in clusters, very floriferous. An excellent new rose - added 2 bushes this year and look forward to adding 3 more next year. Vigorous grower, average foliage, no disease. Stockdale (1 pl 1 yr 3' BC): Poor form and substance, in clusters, disappointing - will keep one more year. Average grower, good foliage, no disease. Yeomans (2 pls 1-2 yrs 5' BC): Very pretty pearly pink semi-double flowers showing attractive stamens. Plant is somewhat lax but vigorous.

CLASS ACT (FIRST CLASS)(WHITE MAGIC), F (Warriner '88) (Sunflare x Seedling). W (w), 15-20 petals, AARS GM '89, Portland GM '89. Arberry (1 pl 2 yrs 2.5' BC): Great stamen display when fully open, continually in bloom like a white cloud, remains white in both rain and hot weather. Decorative form, good substance, semi-double. Spreading growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease. Brust (2 pls 4 yrs 3-4' BC): Greenish white, decorative form, good substance, no fragrance, however I get 300 blooms/plant per year. Abundant foliage, healthy. Decker (2 pls 3 yrs 2' AK): Semi-double 4" bloom, decorative form, fair substance. Suspect not hardy, one plant died and the other is not vigorous, no disease. Will not replace, 'Iceberg' is still the best white. Dyck (1 pl 2 yrs 80 cm BC): Colour clear and dull, yellow stamens, loose form, substance doesn't last. Lots of blooms. Vigorous grower, healthy. Heaslip (2 pls 4 yrs 3' BC): Sparkling pure white, exhibition form, good substance, heavy sprays. Bushy grower, no disease. Kopecky (2 pls 2 & 3 yrs 2.5' NE): Always exhibition form, excellent substance. A very good Floribunda, getting better with age - one of the best new introductions. No disease, hardiness very good. Langlois (1 pl 3 yrs BC): Decorative form, good substance, a very floriferous rose that repeats very quickly. A fast growing plant that would make an excellent hedge. Very good dense foliage, no disease. Raven (1 pl 4 yrs 1.5' AB): Can be exhibition, opens nicely into attractive bloom with nice stamens, blooms don't wilt in hot sun like some whites do, excellent substance. In clusters of 2-3, good bloomer and good repeat. No disease, extra winter protection needed. Shewchuk (3 pls 4 yrs 2' AB): 4" bloom, looks good even when fully open, gets through rain very well, good repeat, fragrant. Neat low bush, no disease, wintered well with proper protection. Stedman (1 pl 1 yr PE): Didn't make it through winter as only protected with seaweed, no clay. Seems to be good garden variety, decorative form, lots of bloom, fragrant. Won't replace. Yeomans (1 pl 2 yrs 3.5' BC): Vigorous plant, flowers in small sprays, healthy. Doesn't make my heart beat faster.

COCORICO, F (Meilland int '89 NR) (Chaook x Coppelia '76). YB (yb), light yellow/bordered carmine pink, 10-13 petals. Rome GM '89, Monza GM '89, Bagatelle GM '89, Baden-Baden GM '90. Langlois (1 pl 2 yrs 5' BC): Beautiful, semi-double bloom, decorative form, good substance, very very floriferous, blooms smother the plant. This rose should be considered a Shrub - I'm sure it will produce canes that will be 6-7' long next year. Very vigorous growth habit, dense small foliage, no disease.

CONQUEROR'S GOLD, F (Harkness '86) (Amy Brown x Judy Garland). YB (yb), yellow/edged orange-red, 18 petals. No reports.

FESTIVAL FANFARE (ST. JOHN OGILVIE), F (Ogilvie '88 int '86) (Sport of Fred Loads). OB (ob) striped, 8-9 petals. Decker (1 pl 1 yr 4' AK): Nice bright colour, pink heavily splashed orange, fades to light pink splashed dark pink, large decorative semi-double bloom, fair substance, weather resistant. Self cleans, very large sprays, definitely different, should be a Shrub rose. Upright grower, medium green healthy foliage. McGee (1 pl 2 yrs 7' ON): Single blooms, petals striped flame and cream, showy clusters, decorative form, good substance, very recurrent. My bush has sported a basal shoot which produces pale pink blooms - some like that better than the normal blossoms which are reminiscent of 'Rosa Mundi'. Susceptible to blackspot. Stedman (1 pl 2 yrs 4.5' PE): Unusual decorative single, opens orange, turns white-red, clusters of bloom atop long stems. Hasn't grown as well as I expected, no new basals, spider mites seem to like it, small leaves. Wouldn't replace.

FIRST KISS, F (Warriner '91). PB (pb), light pink/light yellow at base, 15-25 petals. Dyck (1 pl 2 yrs 2 m BC): Very light pink/beige, unusual. Cupped loose form, big flower, mostly in clusters, up to 50 blooms at once, fast to repeat. Very attractive, everybody's favourite. Very vigorous, excellent foliage, no disease.

GAVNO (BUCKS FIZZ), F (M & P Olesen '88) (Seedling x Mary Sumner). OB (ob), 20 petals. Brown (1 pl 1 yr 4' BC): HT decorative form, good substance, in sprays of 4-6. Looks like an excellent garden rose with nice new colour similar to 'Julie Cussons' and 'Pensioners Voice'. Upright grower, medium green glossy foliage, disease-resistant.

GLAD TIDINGS (LUBECKER ROTSPON)(PETER WESSEL), F (Tantau '88 int '89). DR (dr), intense velvety crimson, 20 petals, RNRS ROTY '89, Durban GM '91. Yeomans (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' BC): Another red Floribunda from Germany, but this one is special. HT type flower, healthy. Deserved ROTY of British Nurserymen's Association.

GOLDEN HOLSTEIN, F (Kordes int '89 NR). DY (dy), bright unfading yellow, 12 wavy petals. Brown (1 pl 1 yr 3' BC): Semi-double bloom in sprays, can be exhibition, good substance. A nice addition to the yellow group of Floribundas, looks good so far. Tall upright grower, good foliage, disease-free. Decker (1 pl 2 yrs 3' AK): Bright colour accent, 3" semi-double decorative form bloom, excellent substance, some large sprays, weather resistant. Slow to bloom this 2nd year. May be fairly tender, potted plant had lots of dieback. Bushy grower, no disease. Shewchuk (1 pl 1 yr 1.5' AB): Very attractive bright yellow, does not fade, single bloom with wavy incurved petals. Hope it has more bloom and better repeat next year. No disease.

GRACELAND, F (Patio) (Kirkham int '89 NR). OP. No reports.

H.C. ANDERSEN (HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN)(AMERICA'S CHOICE), F (D.T. Poulsen '86) (Royal Occasion x Seedling). DR (dr). Baillie (1 pl 3 yrs 3' ON): Semi-double bloom, good substance, colour lasts. An excellent Floribunda, always in bloom, one of my better buys. Upright grower, good foliage, some blackspot, very hardy. Freeman (1 pl 2 yrs 4.5' ON): Frilly and wavy blooms in great trusses - wave after wave of them. I'm still high on this variety, always in bloom and doesn't need winter protection in Toronto, not HT form but who cares! Upright narrow growth habit.

HAROLD MACMILLAN, F (Harkness '88 int '89) (Avocet x Remember Me). OR (or), 18 petals. Hollinger (4 pls 2 yrs 3' ON): A petal-packed bloom, classic exhibition form with tight high centres, excellent substance, blooms open slowly and hold exceptionally well. This has been the star of my garden this 'rainy' non-summer, never stops blooming - a rose factory. Sturdy, beautiful glowing specimens - my favourite Floribunda. Bushy growth habit, rich full foliage, some blackspot this year, none last year, hardiness is good. Langlois (1 pl 2 yrs 3' BC): Indian orange, very bright. Orange roses that I like are few and far between; this is a beautiful rose and puts on a show. Excellent exhibition form, good substance, very floriferous, bush was covered in beautiful blooms. Vigorous grower, excellent foliage, no disease.

HARtoflex (HARKNESS MARIGOLD), F (Harkness '86) (Judy Garland x Anne Harkness). OB (ob), 35 petals. Yeomans (1 pl 6 yrs 4.5' BC): It takes time for these English roses to show their potential. Now looks very good, lovely neat sprays, healthy.

HARVEST FAYRE, F (Dickson '89) (Seedling x Bright Smile). OB (ob), orange/apricot, 15-24 petals, RNRS ROTY '90. Wood (2 pls 2 yrs 2.5-3' BC): Small blooms in medium size clusters, lovely peach colour, late bloomer, puts on a great show in the garden. Bushy growth habit, foliage is only so-so, no disease.

HEIDESOMMER (CEVENNES), F (Kordes '85) (The Fairy x Seedling). W (w), 20 petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

HIROSHIMA'S CHILDREN, F (Harkness '85). YB (yb), light yellow/edged pink, 35 petals. Hollinger (2 pls 2 yrs 3.5' ON): A most delicate blend of butter yellow with pink edges, slightly furled. Classic exhibition form, high-centred as it begins to open, goes full open very quickly. Not floriferous but an interesting cut bloom, may need more time to become established. Very tall for size of bloom, medium foliage, no disease, hardiness good. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ILLUMINATION, F (Pallek '86, NR). AB (ab), salmon/apricot. No reports.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, F (Mini Flora) (Harkness '84 int '85) [Seedling x {(Orange Sensation x Allgold) x R. Californica}]. M (m), violet-purple, 20 petals, Geneva GM '83, Monza GM '84. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

JULIE CUSSONS, F (Fryer int '88 NR). OB (ob). No reports.

KANEGEM, F (RVS Melle '85) (Ludwigshafen am Rhein x Satchmo). OR (or), 42 petals. McGee (1 pl 3 yrs 3' ON): Double bloom, exhibition Floribunda, excellent substance, in clusters, extremely floriferous, surprising number of noble single blossoms. This is a most remarkable cultivar, will outshine 'Tropicana' and 'Fragrant Cloud' hands down. Globe shape growth habit, lush reddish green foliage, resists blackspot, hardy with hilling. (Last year for reporting this rose).

KATELYN ANN, F (M.C. Williams '92) (Seedling x Seedling). MP (mp), deep pink/reverse pale pink/hint of yellow, 60 petals. Cullen (1 pl 1 yr 2' NY): 3" very double rosette form bloom, excellent substance, long-lasting cut flower, largely in sprays of 3-4, quick repeat. Terrific little rose, rather like David Austin's 'Bredon' but in pink with a richer spicier fragrance. Compact upright grower, deep green foliage, no disease.

KORicole (NICOLE), F (Kordes '85) (Seedling & Brodure Rose). PB (pb), white/edged pink, 35 petals. Heaslip (1 pl 2 yrs 3' BC): White edged dark pink, nicely formed trusses, exhibition form, good substance. Bushy grower, mid-green foliage, no disease. Stedman (1 pl 5 yrs 3-5' PE): White tipped

red, exhibition form, lots of singles and sprays but never seem to have a spray for local rose show. Healthy vigorous grower, came through hard winter very well. (Last year for reporting this rose).

KORmetter (TRIER 2000)(ANNA LIVIA)(SANDTON SMILE) F (Kordes '85) [(Seedling x Tornado) x Seedling)] OP (op), Orleans GM '87. Brown (1 pl 2 yrs 3.5' BC): Beautiful in bud form, semi-double decorative form bloom, in sprays of 6-8, good substance - a very good garden Floribunda. Upright grower, dark green glossy disease-resistant foliage. (Last year for reporting this rose.

LADY RACHEL, F (Cants int '90 NR). (w), cream. Brown (1 pl 1 yrs 2.5' BC): Semi-double decorative form bloom, very good substance, flowers open quickly and are similar to 'Class Act' - could be a good one. Medium height so far, light green foliage, no disease.

LAUGHTER LINES, F (Dickson '86) [(Pye Colour x Sunday Times) x Eye Paint]. PB (pb), hand painted cherry red, gold and white over rosy pink over pink background, RNRS Gold Medal '84. No reports.

LLOYDS OF LONDON, F (Cants '91 NR). OB (ob). Meagher (1 pl 1 yr 4' BC): Exhibition form, good substance, in clusters, fair repeat. Good vigorous upright grower, think this is one that will be heard from. Dark bronze-green shiny foliage, no disease.

MME. FERNANDEL, F (Meilland int '89 NR) (Irene x Manou Meilland). MR (mr), deep rose-red, 33-35 petals, Bagatelle GM '88. Langlois (1 pl 2 yrs 2.5' BC): Very double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, very floriferous, covered in perfect blooms, quick to repeat. An excellent Floribunda, plan to add more this year. Vigorous growth habit, dense foliage, no disease.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS (PRIMA), F (S in US) (Harkness '88) (Herbstfeuer x Pearl Drift). LP (pb), blush white/reverse blush pink, 18 petals, Geneva GM '87. No reports.

MARIANDEL (THE TIMES ROSE)(CARL PHILIP)(KRISTIAN IV), F (Kordes '86 int '85) (Tornado x Redgold). MR (dr), crimson. RNRS PIT '82, Golden Rose of the Hague '90, 6-14 petals. Dyck (1 pl 1 yr 50 cm BC): One of the better red Floribundas, non-fading, very popular in Europe, loose form, good substance. Bushy growth habit, lots of dark green foliage, no disease. Hopkins (1 pl 6 yrs 3.5' ON): Semi-double, garden form, good substance, borne in clusters. Just an average looking garden rose - would not recommend. Spreading growth habit, red/green foliage, some mildew, hardy. Langlois (1 pl 3 yrs 3' BC): Bright red, a rather small bloom,

decorative form, good substance, borne in clusters, heavy flower production. An attractive rose but not special. Short grower, sparse foliage, no disease. Shewchuk (2 pls 4 yrs 2' AB): Large trusses, stand rain well, fade resistant, good repeat, always in bloom, slightly fragrant, good substance. Dark glossy foliage, new leaves reddish, no disease, survives with proper winter protection. (Last year for reporting this rose).

MELODY MAKER, F (Dickson '90 int '91) (Anisley Dickson x Wishing). OR (or), gentle vermilion/silver reverse, RNRS ROTY '91. Brown (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' BC): Decorative HT form bloom, good substance, in sprays and singles. Looks like a good one - have budded several more. Bushy medium growth habit, good foliage, disease-resistant so far. Langlois (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' BC): Vermilion colour, a bit dull. Exhibition form, average substance. This was a 1st year plant, didn't impress me, will keep it for another year. Vigorous grower, dense foliage, some mildew.

NEON LIGHTS, F (Warriner '91). DP (dp), magenta, 15-25 petals. Decker (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' AK): Nice bright colour, reminiscent of the rugosas in form and colour. 4-5" semi-double decorative bloom, good substance, clusters of 3-8, quick to repeat. Excellent rose, weather-resistant, holds for a long time and will self-clean, needs fragrance. Spreading grower, dark green foliage, no disease.

PENSIONERS VOICE, F (Fryer int '89 NR) (Alexander x Silver Jubilee). AB (ab), orange/apricot. Brown (1 pl 1 yr 3' BC): Decorative HT form, very good substance, a rose everyone should grow - has it all. Bushy grower, excellent foliage, disease-free.

PLAYGIRL, F (Moore '86) (Playboy x Angel Face). MP (mp), medium pink/yellow stamens, single. Brown (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' BC): Very pleased with clear pink colour, decorative form, very good substance, in sprays and singles. Look forward to next year when growth is heavier. Bushy spreading grower, good disease-resistant foliage. Scott (1 pl 2 yrs 3.5' BC): Single form, well shaped sprays with over a dozen blooms, very good repeat. Incredible bloomer that fills a lot of space with colour, a personal favourite. Vigorous growth habit, no disease.

PLEASURE, F (Warriner '88 int '90) [(Merci x Faberge) x Intrigue]. MP (mp), salmon coral, 33 petals, AARS '90. Decker (1 pl 2 yrs 2' AK): Medium pink, fading lighter. 5" fluffy bloom, decorative form, excellent substance, small clusters, medium rebloom cycle. This is a nice Floribunda, blooms remain a long time and reasonably weather resistant. Compact grower, dark green foliage, no disease. Kopecky (2 pls 2 yrs 2.5' NE): Fairly large ruffled bloom, not a top exhibition variety, must be just right to be shown, mostly garden form. Excellent bloom production. Upright

grower, no disease so far, hardiness very good. Raven (1 pl 2 yrs 1.5' AB): 3.5" bloom, glowing shades of pink with lighter reverse, decorative form, excellent substance, in clusters of 3-4. This one was better for me this year and I like it much better - much more bloom. Spreading grower, semi-glossy dark green foliage, no disease, extra winter protection needed. Shewchuk (3 pls 3 yrs 2' AB): Ruffled beautifully shaped bloom, good substance, slightly fragrant, lots of bloom, good repeat, stands up well in rain and sun. I like this one and believe it will become a popular rose. Upright neat bush, medium green semi-glossy foliage, no disease, survives with proper winter protection.

PRINCESS ALICE (ZONTA ROSE)(BRITE LITES), F (Harkness '85) (Judy Garland x Anne Harkness). MY (my), 24 petals, Dublin GM '85. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

RAF BRAECKMAN, F (RVS int '85 NR). OB (ob), 31 petals. Hollinger (1 pl 2 yrs 2' ON): Wonderful glowing flame colour makes it a 'hot spot', the hottest orange ever. An accent rose, great for the front row as it's compact and floriferous. 3" bloom, exhibition decoration form, particularly appealing when 1/2 open, holds well even when fully open, rain or shine, excellent substance. Short growth habit, ordinarily no disease but bad blackspot this year, hardiness good. (Last year for reporting this rose).

REDWOOD, F (McGredy '88) (Old Master x Wienerwald). RB (rb), red/white eye, hand painted, 14 petals. No reports.

SEAFARER, F (Harkness '86) (Amy Brown x Judy Garland). OR (or), dark orange red, 30 petals. No reports.

SHADES OF PINK, F (Mander '85) (Robin Hood x Pascali). PB (pb), dark to pale pink/white eye, 33 petals. Biddulph (2 pls 3 yrs 3' MB): Loose form, good substance, the fairly large sprays are attractive with varying shades of pink but not a faded look. Almost continuous bloom from June to October, repeats nicely. Holds well on bush and when cut for vase. Upright grower, dark green foliage, no disease, hardiness good with protection. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 3' ON): Garden form, good substance, borne in clusters. Longest lasting blooms in garden, big improvement in 2nd year. So-so foliage, some blackspot/mildew, hardy. Raven (1 pl 1 yr 2' AB): 1.5-2" bloom, very small but tons of them and good repeat, in clusters of 3-6. Decorative form, good substance, blooms start baby pink then darken, long lasting but fade quickly into a rather unattractive bloom, petals don't drop for a long time. No disease, extra winter protection needed. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SHEILA'S PERFUME, F (Sheridan '82 int '85) [Peer Gynt x {Daily Sketch x (Paddy McGredy x Prima Ballerina)}]. YB (yb), yellow/edged red, 10 petals. Edland Award for Fragrance '81, Torridge Award for Best Rose raised by an Amateur. Heaslip (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' BC): Blend of yellow/orange/red, exhibition form, good substance, prolific, very fragrant. Short growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease. Raven (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' AB): Yellow in centre shading to pink on outside, quite appealing. 3.5" double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, small clusters, fair amount of bloom, impressed with the scent. Hoping for more bloom next year, will give it one more year - think it will be a winner. Touch of mildew, extra winter protection needed. Williams (1 pl 1 yr 3' BC): Quite attractive red/yellow bicolour, nice high buds, good substance, in sprays, slow to bloom. Some weak stems, major blackspot - by the end of summer this plant was naked. A great disappointment - will give it another year. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SPEK'S CENTENNIAL (LOVE'S SPRING) F (McGredy int '91 NR). OB (ob), coppery yellow/orange. Decker (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' AK): 3" bloom when open, colour lightens to a buff - different. High-centred exhibition form, excellent substance, small clusters, worth having. Dense bushy growth habit, dark olive foliage, no disease.

SUMMER FASHION (ARC DE TRIOMPHE), F (Warriner '86). YB (yb), light yellow/edged pink, 20 petals. Arberry (1 pl 3 yrs 2.5-3' BC): Double bloom up to 5-6", exhibition form, good substance. Was hoping for more bloom this year but had to be satisfied with same amount as last year - will give it another year. Bushy growth habit, light green foliage, no disease. Brisbane (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' BC): Soft yellow buds open to 4-5" bloom in a delightful blend of ivory, pale yellow and pink, exhibition form, holds form for a long time, excellent substance, mostly singles, Floriferous and never out of bloom, nice fragrance. No wonder it's my favourite rose - every one who sees it wants to know its name. Rather spreading grower with good stems, abundant medium green glossy foliage, no disease. Decker (1 pl 4 yrs 2.5' AK): Beautiful 5-7" bloom, high-centred exhibition form but opens flat, excellent substance. Mostly clusters of 1-3, fragrant. Heavy mildew even with regular spraying with rubigan/funginex, not weather resistant. Brust (1 pl 4 yrs 2.5" BC): 90 buds/year but less than average repeat bloom. Exhibition form, good substance, some fragrance. Good growth habit with strong stems, abundant foliage, prone to mildew. Hart (2 pls 4 & 3 yrs 2.5-3' ON): Yellow blend with deep pink edge, changes to all pink, pretty at start of season till rain started, then bloom just rotted. Roses are out in the open with a picket fence on north but all except 2 Floribundas had bad blackspot from all the rain in August, lost all their leaves. The 2 little Floribundas, 'Deb's Delight' and 'Gold Badge', were fine. Winter-hardy with hilling. Heaslip (1 pl 1 yr 3' BC): Colour is blend of pale yellow edged

white, exhibition HT- type form, good substance, in attractive sprays. Spreading grower, no disease. Mychaluk (1 pl 2 yrs med. AB): Lovely yellow with blush pink, darkening as it ages, a beautiful rose, - one of those that creeps up on you and before you know it it's becomes a favourite. Can be exhibition form, excellent substance, always singles never sprays. Low grower, spreads a bit, good abundant foliage, no disease noted, hardiness excellent. Raven (1 pl 2 yrs 1' AB): Beautiful blend of colours, cream and white changing to pink on outside, exhibition form, sometimes balls, excellent substance, large for a Floribunda - 4-5", 1-2 blooms per cluster. No disease, extra winter protection needed. Shewchuk (1 pl AB): Mine is more pink than yellow, colour difference may be due to soil, fertilizer or climatic condition, or I may not have 'Summer Fashion'. 3-3.5" bloom with good repeat, fragrant. Strong upright neat growth habit, no disease, hardy with proper winter protection. Stedman (1 pl 5 yrs 2' PE): Bush still small, did poorly this year, hard winter. HT form, size and quality of exhibition bloom, very fragrant. Will blackspot, needs extra winter protection.

SUN FLARE, CLIMBING (YELLOW BLAZE) ClF (J. Burks '89). MY (my), 30 petals. A Sport of Sun Flare. Brown (1 pl 2 yrs 10' BC): Same bloom as Sun Flare, decorative form, good substance. This rose does not repeat too well in my garden - after the first flush there are no further blooms. Has put on good growth this year, will see if it flowers better next year. Tall grower, good foliage, no disease.

TABRIS (RASPBERRY ICE in U.S.) F (Kordes int '86 NR). PB (rb), white/pink edges. Adamson (1 pl 2 yrs 38" ON): White and creamy pink with red edges, long bud, exhibition form, excellent substance, long lasting, prolific bloomer, good repeat, in clusters. Can't say enough in praise of this rose - a beauty. At first bloom in June there were 33 blooms at one time, would like to have more of these bushes in the future. Vigorous bushy grower, large dark green foliage, no disease, hardy. Porter (1 pl 2 yrs 20" SK): Very attractive colour combination, large semi-double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, very long lasting, in clusters - one of my favourites. Much better vigour in 2nd year, no disease, hardiness OK with protection.

TANamola (LA PALOMA '85)(THE DOVE) F (Tantau '85). W (w), 20 petals. Yeomans (1 pl 3 yrs 2.5' BC): Blooms singly and in small sprays. The only good part, so far, is its foliage. (Last year for reporting this rose).

TIGER TAIL, F (Christensen '91) (Matangi x Pinstripe). OB (ob) deep orange/white or cream stripes/cream reverse/small eye, 26-40 petals. No reports.

WANDERING MINSTREL (DANIEL GALIN), F (Harkness '86) (Dame of Sark x Silver Jubilee). OP (op), pink/shaded orange, 28 petals. Hollinger (4 pls 1 yr 2' ON): Orange with yellow base, loved its picture but was very disappointed this year. Opens quickly, poor substance. English roses take 2 years to get going - will reserve judgement until next year. Slow grower, sparse foliage, blackspot.

WINNING COLOURS (Formerly a Floribunda, now classified as Grandiflora).

LARGE FLOWERED CLIMBERS

ANTIKE 89 (ANTIQUE 89), LCl (Kordes '88 NR) [(Grand Hotel x Sympathie) x (Seedling x Arthur Bell)]. W (w), white/shaded cream/red edges. Langlois (1 pl 3 yrs 20'+ BC): Very attractive pink and white, attracted the most comments this year - 'like ribbon on a package'. Decorative cup-shaped form, excellent substance, in clusters, no fragrance. This is a real standout new Climber, very floriferous, second bloom is excellent. Very vigorous grower, average foliage, disease-free.

FREISINGER MORGENROTE (MORGENROTE), LCl (Kordes int '88 NR) (Seedling x Lichtkonigin Lucia). OB (ob), orange with yellow tones. Langlois (1 pl 3 yrs 5-7' BC): Golden yellow/pink, changes with seasons, HT exhibition form, good substance. Very floriferous, slow grower, but this year it was covered with beautiful blooms, fragrant too - excellent. Moderate bushy growth habit, dense foliage, disease resistant. McGee (1 pl 1 yr 4' ON): HT type buds open wide as the colour blend changes. If you like 'Joseph's Coat' you'll love 'Freisinger Morgenrote', however it isn't the golden yellow/light orange which catalogues describe but a strong blend of orange red/ orange, as the German name suggests. Glossy dark green foliage, some susceptibility to blackspot. Shewchuk (2 pls 3 yrs 3' AB): 4.5-5" bloom, exhibition form, good substance, good repeat. Although classified as LCl, our 2 plants have never grown much beyond 3 ft - plants look like tall bushes. No disease, survives winters with proper protection.

HARLEKIN, LCl (Kordes int '86 NR). PB (pb), cream with pink edges. Langlois (1 pl 4 yrs BC): Decorative form, fair substance, in clusters. Suffers from dieback - will replace. Strong grower, light green foliage, mildews.

SALITA, LCl (Kordes int '87 NR). OB (ob). Brown (1 pl 1 yr 9' BC): Orange, orange, orange - a beautiful Climber and welcome addition of this colour. HT exhibition form, good substance, in singles and clusters of 4-8, an excellent rose so far - highly recommended. Vigorous tall grower,

excellent foliage, no disease.

SHRUBS

ABRAHAM DERBY (COUNTRY DERBY)(Reg as AUScot in US), S (English Rose) (Austin '90 int '85) (Yellow Cushion x Aloha). OP (op), shades of apricot and peach. Cullen (4 pls 1 yr 4' NY): Richly coloured bud but never seems to get beyond half-open; perhaps it needs more sun and heat and less damp than we had this summer. Medium large very double flowers, like many of the larger Austin Shrubs, deeply cupped form with an extremely high petal count, powerful sweet fruity fragrance. First year production somewhat sparse. Bushy shrub-like grower, abundant shiny foliage, no disease. Ouellette (1 pl 2 yrs 3' QC): Cup shaped form, quite fragile substance, slow repeat, very fragrant. Not vigorous, would ask for more blooms as they last well when cut, and hold for days on the bush. Didn't put out any new laterals, sparse foliage, no disease, hardiness good with leaf protection. Raven (1 pl 1 yr 1.5' AB): Blooms very pale pink outside, opening up to apricot and yellow inside, 2" decorative old-fashioned form, some balling, blooms definitely hang down, fair substance, good repeat, very very fragrant. Low spreading grower, no disease, extra winter protection needed. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ALBA MEIDILAND (ALBA MEILLANDECOR)(MEIDILAND ALBA), S (Meilland '87 int '85) (Sempervirens x Marthe Carron). W (w), 40 petals. McLean (1 pl 1 yr BC): White with some pink throughout. 2 cm flowers, in clusters, good repeat, no scent. 40 cm across and 100 cm high, medium green foliage, some mildew. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ALL THAT JAZZ, S (Twomey '91) (Gitte x Seedling). OP (op), coral-salmon blend/bright yellow stamens, 12-13 petals, AARS '92. Arberry (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' BC): Semi-double bloom, decorative form, excellent substance, clusters of about 10-12 large flowers. I have never seen a rose with such foliage; that's the reason I bought it when I saw it - each leaf appears as though it was waxed and then polished. By the way, the blooms are nice too. Bushy, very vigorous grower, no disease. Braun (1 pl 1 yr 2" MB): A real 'eye catcher', it's spectacular in garden, non-fading, great for floral designs, blooms condition well. Semi-double open bloom, 7" across, good substance, lasts well in vase and holds in garden, fair amount of bloom for 1st year. No disease, hardiness is good, no protection. Raven (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' AB): Glowing orange/pink with yellow base. 5" semi-double bloom, in mid-summer some were almost single. Decorative form, excellent substance, fair number of blooms, no scent. Bright foliage, no disease, extra winter protection needed. Scott (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' BC): A beautiful flower on a healthy bush but somewhat lax in flower production, very similar to

'Playboy'. Large single bloom, small clusters, quite slow to repeat. Vigorous grower, deep green glossy foliage, no disease. Shewchuk (2 pls 1 yr 1.5' AB): Fade resistant blooms on long stems, single cup-shaped form, large petals loosely arranged, very good substance. Hope it grows taller and has better bloom repeat in the future. Compact bushy grower, no disease. Thompson (1 pl 1 yr 3' BC): Like flames in the garden, worth its flamboyant spot in any rose garden, or soloing! Semi-double bloom, loose form, large petals, substance holds. Bushy grower, needs help with downy mildew.

ARMADA, S (Harkness '88) (New Dawn x Silver Jubilee). MP (mp) rose pink, 17 petals. Meagher (1 pl 4 yrs 5' BC): A wonderful sight in full flower, decorative form, good substance, large clusters, good trouble-free variety. Only complaint - little fragrance. Rounded vigorous growth habit, medium green foliage, good disease-resistance. Stockdale (1 pl 2 yrs 4' BC): Semi-double form, good substance, in clusters, masses of bloom. Best rose plant of my 250 bushes, smothered with scented blooms, now early August and we are in 3rd wave of bloom. Stays about 4', good foliage, no disease.

BIDDULPH GRANGE (ROSENTANZ), S (Fryer int '88 NR). RB (rb), medium red/white eye, semi-double, Rome GM '88, Glasgow GM '91. Brown (1 pl 3 yrs 6' BC): Very similar to 'Eye Paint' with a few more petals, good substance. Bushy tall grower, dark green disease-resistant foliage.

BROTHER CADFAEL, S (English Rose) (D. Austin int '90 NR). LP (lp), soft pink. Porter (1 pl 1 yr 16" SK): I received a very weak plant which nearly died after planting. It did manage to produce 5 blooms but I'm hoping for much better performance next year. Cupped form, good substance, in terminal clusters. Fragrance is very intense and pleasing. Low bushy grower, several blind shoots were noticed, medium green foliage, no disease.

CAREFREE WONDER, S (Meilland '90 int '91) (Prairie Princess x Nirvana). PB (pb), rich pink/creamy pink reverse, 26 petals, AARS '91. Cochran (2 pls 2 yrs 3.5-4' CA): Lovely pink blend with thin white margin on petal edges, creamy reverse. 4.5" blooms, slightly cupped decorative form, excellent substance, borne on long stiff stems supporting the huge clusters of from 5-7-9, very floriferous, spent blooms drop freely and require very little maintenance. Extremely vigorous, upright and spreading growth habit, must have plenty of space for plants to develop fully, bright green semi-glossy foliage, no disease. Dyck (1 pl 2 yrs 45 cm BC): Very attractive flower, bright shiny colour, semi-double, decorative form. Received a weak plant so cannot judge fairly. Very bushy grower, small shiny foliage. Langlois (1 pl 2 yrs 5' BC): Large semi-double decorative form bloom, good

substance. This has been a very disappointing show - will remove it. Vigorous grower, dense foliage, blackspot. Leary (1 pl 1 yr 2' BC): Fabulous colour, long pause between flushes, lovely bloom makes up for the pause. Restrained growth habit, dull foliage, blackspot - no spraying done for the blackspot. Raven (1 pl 2 yrs 2' AB): Almost a hot pink. 3.5" semi-double bloom, decorative form, good substance. Excellent Shrub, full of blossoms, good repeat, in clusters of 2-3, slight apple scent. Has done well both years - am impressed. Upright grower with good breaks, no disease, extra winter protection needed. Williams (1 pl 1 yr 1.5' BC): Rather a strong pink, decorative form, quite flat, good substance, small blooms in sprays, pretty when in flower. Now repeat flowering, a neat bush for front of bed, some weak stems. OK foliage, some blackspot.

CLAIRE ROSE (Reg as AUSlight in US), S (English Rose) (D. Austin '90 int '86). MP (lp), soft pink/edged blush pink. Jubien (1 pl 3 yrs 5-6' QC): Decorative form, round and flat, very pretty form, good substance. I am somewhat doubtful about Austin roses; they really are too tall for the average garden. Very tall grower, no disease, hardiness excellent.

ELVESHORN, S (Kordes '85). MP (mp), 35 petals. (Last year for recording this rose). No reports.

EMILY LOUISE, S (Patio Rose) (Harkness int '90 NR). (my), 5 petals. Wood (1 pl 2 yrs 2' BC): Bright yellow, beautiful colours in bloom, leaves and stems. Single waxy bloom, great substance - excellent rose. Upright bushy growth habit, great foliage, no disease. Yeomans (1 pl 2 yrs 1.5' BC): Single-petalled blooms, deep yellow, bushy plant, a good novelty, healthy. Why classified as a Shrub?

ESPRIT (HOLSTEIN '87)(CITY OF BIRMINGHAM)(PETIT MARQUIS), S (Kordes '87 int '89) (Seedling x Chorus). DR (dr), deep red, 12 petals. No reports.

FIREGLOW, S (Morden Nursery '91 NR). Bright red. Pickett (1 pl 2 yrs 2' MB): Double bloom, pointed and deep form, excellent substance, in clusters. This is a beautiful rose, long lasting and good repeater - would like to have more plants. Vigorous strong grower, shiny dark green foliage, a little blackspot in summer, hardy with no cover.

FISHERMAN'S FRIEND, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '87) (Lilian Austin x The Squire). DR (dr), deep cerise-crimson/reverse lighter. No reports.

GERTRUDE JEKYLL, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '86 NR) (Wife of Bath x Comte de Chambord). MP (mp), rich glowing deep pink. Cullen (2 pls 1 yr 5' NY): A rich pink with an incredibly intense old-rose scent, 3-4"

bloom, almost always in good rosette form, holds form well. More bush than blooms the 1st year but the few blooms were winners, no repeat. If it repeats well next year, it will be a real winner. Rampant bushy growth habit, a real Shrub. Some mildew. Porter (1 pl 1 yr 2' SK): Deep pink, intensifying in fall, decorative form, good substance, in small terminal clusters, not too abundant so far. Planted this one for fragrance and I wasn't disappointed - fragrance is rich like Damask roses, hoping for heavier blooming next year. Open rangy grower, canes grow at awkward angles and could have used some support, large coarse widely-spaced foliage, no disease. Raven (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' AB): Buds start small, so you don't believe how large they grow once they start to open, decorative very full form, fair substance, in singles. Highly fragrant old-fashioned blooms, flowers have tendency to droop, slight balling. Fair amount of bloom, fair repeat but it's the 1st year for me. I'm impressed with this one - will keep. Very upright grower, good breaks, bright red thorns, mid-green foliage, some mildew, extra winter protection needed. White (1 pl 1 yr 2' BC): Very pretty colour and fragrance. Informal decorative form, fair substance, borne in singles, I'll bet I will like it more and more. Recumbent grower, sparse foliage, mildews.

J.P. CONNELL, S (F. Svejda '87 int '86 CAN) MY (my), medium light yellow at inner petals, yellow-white on upper petals, 30-70 petals. McGee (1 pl 2 yrs 2' ON): Unremarkable pale yellow, flat double blooms, form somewhat confused, poor substance. There must be some mistake - not only was this rose not named after an explorer but it does a disservice to the reputation of the series. I keep waiting for it to 'take off' but it hasn't happened yet. Not vigorous grower, thin foliage but nice autumn colours, not susceptible to disease.

JACQUELINE DU PRES, S. (Harkness '88 int '89) (Radox Bouquet x Maigold). W (w), pure white/golden stamens, 15 petals. Le Roeulx GM '88. Meagher (1 pl 2 yrs 4' BC): Semi-double bloom, decorative form, good substance, musk fragrance. Would not be without it - this Shrub bloomed 4 times this year, highly recommended. Vigorous sprawling grower, healthy light green foliage, hardiness good.

JOHN DAVIS, S (Kordesii) (F. Svejda '86 CAN) [(R. Kordesii x Seedling) x Seedling]. MP (mp), medium pink/yellow at base, 40 petals. Agriculture Canada Experimental Farm (3 pls 9 yrs 4-5' SK): Double flowers up to 3" across, decorative form, good substance, in clusters of 5-12, relatively continuous bloomer, especially in mid September when curculios were absent, lightly scented. Vigorous arching grower, large dark green glossy foliage, some blackspot at base. In spite of the occasional weather injury, it is well worth growing here. Ouellette (1 pl 1 yr 1.5' QC): Deep orchid pink bud fades to light shade of pink, semi-double form, centre folded,

outside flattens, fairly good substance, small clusters resemble a Floribunda. Came from a nursery loaded with mildew - I alternated funginex with sulphur but couldn't clear it up. Other rosarians had a similar complaint - is this really 'John Davis'?? Vigorous somewhat spreading grower, small medium green foliage with small thorns near blossoms.

LICHTKONIGIN LUCIA, S (Kordes '85 int '86) (Zitronenfalter x Clare Grammersterf). MY (my), lemon yellow, 18 petals. No reports.

MORDEN BLUSH, S (Collicutt-Marshall '88 CAN). LP (lp), pink fading to ivory, 51 petals. Agriculture Canada Experimental Farm (1 pl 4 yrs 2' SK): Light pink/yellowish cream tint at petal base in centre, most attractive delicate colours. Double 3" blooms, 8-9 rows of petals, flat form resembling some antique roses, excellent substance, in clusters of 2-6, repeats well, occasionally sets hips. A very promising cultivar for this area, giving good recovery from winter die-back, and generous bloom. Compact size will make it very useful in landscapes. Medium green slightly glossy foliage, some blackspot, semi-hardy. Biddulph (1 pl 2 yrs 19" MB): Nice buds, light pink to medium pink, fades to white in sun but fading not so pronounced this year due to cool rainy season. Some singles, and clusters up to 10 or 12, looking for more growth next season. Bushy grower, no disease, hardiness excellent - no protection needed, a big plus. Freeman (6 pls 2 yrs knee-high ON): Very pale pink, darker in cool weather, perfect little buds look like 'Perle d'Or', open to very full many-petalled flat blooms. Short grower, sprawls a bit, some blackspot. Best hardy rose I've seen yet, beautiful, fantastic producer, needs no winter protection - what more can you ask for? McGee (1 pl 1 yr 7' ON): Delicious blossoms of salmon shrimp pink, surprisingly double for a Shrub, almost H.T. form, good substance - seems to be the best of the Morden family. Upright grower, reddish medium green foliage, somewhat susceptible to blackspot, hardiness good. Pickett (4 pls 3 yrs 2' MB): Very double pale pink flowers fade out to white, exhibition form, excellent substance, in clusters all summer, continually in bloom. Low grower, small foliage, some blackspot in fall, really hardy. Porter (2 pls 1 & 4 yrs 34" SK): If you like pastel roses, this one is highly recommended. Double bloom to 3", flat form, excellent substance, in clusters, continuous bloom this year. Its performance has been outstanding this year, always had at least one bloom (cool weather may have helped) and usually far more. Bushy grower, dark green foliage, no disease, semi-hardy (adequate). My favourite Shrub rose - only fault would be lack of fragrance. Although it dies back each year, pruning is simple.

OTHELLO (Reg as AUSlo in US), S (English Rose) (D. Austin '86) (Lillian Austin x The Squire). MR (mr), rich dusky crimson turning to purple & mauve shades. Cullen (3 pls 1 yr 4-5' NY): 4" bloom when open, deeply cupped form with many petals, rich luminous red, moderately fragrant, but

few of them and no repeat, a bit disappointing its first year. Tall upright grower, somewhat sparse foliage, extremely vulnerable to fungus diseases. Raven (1 pl 2 yrs 6' AB): Magnificent rose with purple blooms, look like peonies. Blooms do droop a bit but no balling even though very double, fair substance, borne singly, very strong heavenly scent, old fashioned blooms. Fantastic, I love this one. Fair bloomer, its only drawback is I wish there were a few more but won't give this one up! Upright grower, touch of mildew, extra winter protection.

PINK MEIDILAND (SCHLOSS HEIDEGG), S (Meilland '84 int '85) (Anne de Bretagne x Nirvana). PB (pb), hot pink/white eye, 5 petals. Porter (1 pl 4 yrs 39" SK): Bright pink, sometimes pale pink, decorative form, excellent substance, single bloom in clusters, fairly continuous. This rose really improved this year, blooming heavier than previous years. Last winter I gave it a 4-6" mound of soil at base which really seemed to help it winter better, vigour very noticeable this year. Would not recommend it for exposed sites without some winter protection but it needs far less than Hybrid Teas. I like it for its 'wild rose' charm, wish it was fragrant. No disease. (Last year for reporting this rose).

PINK POLYANNA, S (Warriner '89 int '90) (Zorina x Heidi). MP (mp), medium pink/reverse slightly darker, 45+ petals. Cochran (2 pls 4 yrs 5.5' CA): The most delightful charming rose, makes a perfect companion for 'Sexy Rexy', with better form. High-centred exhibition blooms open slowly with many many petals, excellent substance, in beautiful sprays of 5-11 blooms. Upright branching grower, small medium green very dense foliage, disease-resistant.

RALPH'S CREEPER (HIGHVELDT SUN), S (R. Moore '88, int '87) (Papoose x Playboy). RB (rb), dark orange red/bright yellow eye/reverse bright yellow to white, 15-28 petals, ground cover. No reports.

RED MEIDILAND (ROUGE MEILLANDECOR), S (Meilland '89) [Sea Foam x (Piccaso x Eyepaint)]. RB (rb), red/white eye, 5 petals. No reports.

ROSENDORF SPARRIESHOP, S (W. Kordes int '88 NR). LP (lp). Dyck (1 pl 1 yr 1m 50 cm BC): Large rosette form semi-double bloom, very attractive, frilled petals, in clusters, substance excellent - one of the finest Shrub roses I have ever seen. Like a Climber, beautiful, absolutely healthy foliage.

ROSENRESLI, S (Kordesii) (Kordes '87 int '86) [(New Dawn x Prima Ballerina) x Seedling]. DP (dp), 26-40 petals. No reports.

ST. CECELIA (Reg as AUSmit in US), S (English Rose) (Austin '87) (Seedling x Seedling). MY (my), palest buff yellow/fading cream, 40 petals. Cullen (3 pls 1 yr 2' NY): White blend with hints of pink, apricot, yellow - a beautiful rose with truly edible fragrance. Along with 'Tamora', 'Bredon' and 'Fair Bianca', it is the best of the more compact, Floribunda-type Austins. Rather productive for 1st year own-root plant, good repeat. Cupped form with elegantly muddled centres, excellent foliage. Compact grower, no disease. Ouellette (1 pl 2 yrs 2.25" QC): Medium yellow, semi-double, cup shaped old-rose form, fairly delicate substance, has the old-rose sweet fragrance. One to a stem, not thick stems, some long heads, holds form for several days but fades to light pink. Not a vigorous bush nor a prolific bloomer; may take another year to become well established - just wish it would get busy and produce more blooms. Mid green foliage, no disease, slow recovery from winter.

SCARLETMEIDILAND (SCARLETMEIDILANDECOR), S (Meilland '87) (MEItiraca x Clair Matin). MR (mr), light cherry red/reverse dark carmine pink, 15-25 petals. Shewchuk (2 pls 3 yrs 2' AB): 1.5" double bloom, in large clusters, long lasting, good repeat, good for a low hedge. Arching branches, small dark glossy foliage, no disease, hardy with proper winter protection.

STRETCH JOHNSON (TANGO)(ROCK 'N ROLL), S (McGredy '88) (Sexy Rexy x Maestro). RB (rb), hand painted orange and yellow, 6-14 petals, RNRS GM '88. Brown (1 pl 1 yr 2.5' BC): Semi-double bloom in clusters and singles, decorative form, very good substance. Love it - my plant is from England and they usually take longer to develop but looks good, will order more. Bushy grower, good medium green foliage, no disease. Decker (1 pl 1 yr 3.5' AK): Bright orange with yellow centre and hand-painted look, nice bright colour. 3-4" semi-double bloom in small clusters, decorative form, good substance, always in bloom. Upright grower, no disease. Meagher (1 pl 2 yrs 4' BC): Semi-double bloom in clusters, decorative form, good substance, an excellent Shrub. Very vigorous grower, mid green glossy foliage, good disease-resistance. Wood (3 pls 1 yr 2.5-3' BC): Painted rose - I like the colour of 'Matangi' better. 'Tango' is very similar but 1st year it's shorter. Good open form, good substance. Average grower, good disease-resistance. Yeomans (1 pl 2 yrs 4.5' BC): Bright colour, healthy, better evaluation next year.

SWAN (Reg as AUSwhite in US), S (English Rose) (Austin '87) [Charles Austin x (Seedling x Iceberg)]. W (w), 40 petals. Cullen (2 pls 1 yr 4' NY): White with hint of buff in bud stage, elegant fluted tea-like buds open to rosette form, 2-3" blooms, somewhat sparse producer its first season, excellent substance, long-lasting on bush and as cut flower. Large bushy growth habit - like many of the larger Austin bushes, its first year is devoted

largely to growth rather than bloom production.

SWEET JULIET, S (English Rose) (Austin '89 NR). (ab), pale apricot fading towards petal edge, Belfast Fragrance Award '92. No reports.

THE COUNTRYMAN, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '87) (Seedling x Comte de Chambord). MP (mp), clear rose pink, 40 petals. No reports.

TIMES SQUARE, S (Texas Co-operative '90 NR). (rb), vivid red/white eye. No reports.

WESTFALENPARK, S (Kordes '87 int '86) (Seedling x Las Vegas). AB (ab), 26-40 petals. No reports.

WHITE MARY ROSE, S (English Rose) (D. Austin int '88 NR). W (w). No reports.

WHITE MEIDILAND (BLANC MEILLANDECOR)(ALBA MEIDILAND), S (Meilland '89 int '87) (Temple Bells x MEIgurami). W (w), 35-50 petals. McLean (3 pls 2 yrs 100 cm BC): Excellent repeat clusters of white blooms at several levels off main stem staked vertically, 5 cm double flowers, no scent. I made two standards from the original plant in autumn 1991 and they have bloomed well in 1992. 40 cm across x 100 cm high, dark green foliage, no disease.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, S (English Rose) (D. Austin '88 int '87) (The Squire x Mary Rose). DR (dr), crimson-purple. Hopkins (1 pl 4 yrs 4' ON): Very double bloom, garden form, good substance. Improves each year - one of the best Austin roses. Bushy growth habit, dark green foliage, disease-resistant, hardy.

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL (WINCHESTER), S (English Rose) (D. Austin '88 NR). W (w), white/hint of buff at heart, Sport of Mary Rose. No reports.

MINIATURES

ADAM'S SMILE, Min (Saville '87 int '91). DP (dp), deep pink blend/lighter reverse, 23-27 petals. Decker (1 pl 1 yr 2' AK): Deep pink/yellow base, nice bright colour- I like it. Exhibition form, excellent substance, in clusters, lots of bloom and quick to repeat. Bushy grower, mid-green foliage, some mildew.

ALEXANDER MILNE, Min (Laver '87). LP (lp), light to blush pink/reverse cream, 35 petals. Porter (1 pl 4 yrs 10" SK): Creamy with deeper yellow tints at petal base, an attractive rose. Fairly large bloom, decorative form, excellent substance, in small clusters, relatively continuous but never profuse. Low bushy grower, hasn't been too vigorous but it's planted too close to a Shrub rose, medium green foliage, no disease, hardiness OK with protection.

AMERICAN ROSE CENTENNIAL (ARS CENTENNIAL), Min (Saville '91 int '92). PB (pb), white edged pink, 50-55 petals. Decker (1 pl 1 yr 12" AK): 2" double bloom, excellent HT exhibition form, excellent substance. Pretty rose but few bloom this 1st year, slow to repeat. Compact grower, dark green healthy foliage. Magee (1 pl 1 yr 17" ON): Nice HT bud, large round open bloom with many petals, Excellent form, good substance - a very attractive variety. Bushy grower, medium size foliage, no disease.

APRICOT CHARM, Min (Williams '86). AB (ab), apricot/reverse slightly deeper/blending to yellow at base, 42 petals. No reports.

APRICOT DOLL, Min (Laver '90 int '91). AB (ab), apricot orange/reverse lighter/yellow centre and stamens, 30-35 petals. Archibald (1 pl 1 yr 10" SK): Beautiful apricot pink, large very double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, in singles and large clusters, very floriferous - one of the best Miniatures. Low and very bushy grower, nice foliage, no disease.

ARIZONA SUNSET, Min (Jolly '85). YB (yb), light yellow/ flushed orange-red, 20 petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

BABY DIANA, Min (Saville '86). OR (or), orange-red/yellow reverse, 20 petals. No reports.

BLACK JADE, Min (Benardella '85). DR (dr), deep velvety red, 35 petals. AOE '85. Porter (1 pl 8 yrs 16" SK): Black-red fading to brownish-red. I really like this rose for its unique dark colour. Exhibition form, excellent substance, usually in small clusters, repeats but never blooms heavily. Upright grower, dark green glossy foliage, some blackspot late in season, hardiness OK with protection. Stanton (1 pl 3 yrs 18" ON): Striking colour but turns an unpleasant muddy brown as it fades. Exhibition form, good substance, lots of bloom and repeats well. Tall grower, shiny stiff foliage, hardiness good. (Last year for reporting this rose).

BLUSHING BLUE, Min (B. Rennie '88 int '89). M (m), lavender with magenta edge/yellow and tan at base, 30-35 petals. No reports.

BONHOMME, Min (Laver '86). W (w), pure white sport of 'Blueblood'. Porter (1 pl 6 yrs 4" SK): This is a very disappointing rose, has poor vigour and hardiness, and is rarely in bloom. Exhibition form, excellent substance. Low bushy grower, dark green disease-free foliage.

BRITESTRIPE, Min (John Clements, Heirloom Roses '91 int '90). (rb), red/white stripes, 26-40 petals. No reports.

BY DESIGN, Min (Laver '92). OB (ob), orange, 26-40 petals. Decker (1 pl 1 yr 16" AK): Magee (1 pl 1 yr 12" ON): HT bud, double well-formed open bloom, medium size, good substance, good bloomer. Short bushy grower with short stems, foliage seemed damaged by fall spray, no disease.

CALPOLY, Min (Moore '91). (my), bright yellow, 20-25 petals, AOE '92. Decker (1 pl 1 yr 16" AK): I like the nice bright yellow colour. Decorative form, some exhibition, double to semi-double when open, excellent substance, lots of flowers and quick to rebloom. Medium short bushy grower, dark green foliage, no disease.

CHASIN' RAINBOWS (CHASING RAINBOWS), Min (Saville '88 int '90). YB (rb), very brilliant yellow/becoming more scarlet, 21 petals. Decker (1 pl 1 yr 20" AK): Nice bright yellow with scarlet edging, best of the 'Rainbows'. Double bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, small clusters, lots of bloom and quick to repeat. Bushy grower, dark green healthy foliage.

CHEER UP, Min (Bennett '86). OR (ob), deep orange, 28 petals. Yeomans (1 pl 1 yr 1.5' BC): A good Mini, HT shaped, deep salmon-pink flowers on healthy upright bush.

CHEYENNE, Min (Spooner '85). AB (ab), golden apricot, 20 petals. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

CIDER CUP, Min (patio) (Dickson '87 int '88). OB (ob), deep apricot, 15-25 petals. No reports.

COPY CAT, Min (Moore '86 int '85). MP (mp). No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

DANDENONG (SCARLET SHADOW), Min (mini flora) (McGredy int '87 NR). OR (or). No reports.

DEBIDUE, Min (M.C. Williams '91 int '92). (dp), magenta, 26-40 petals, AOE '92. Decker (1 pl 1 yr 14" AK): Deep red with white at base of petals, overall colour deep red. 1.5" double bloom, exhibition HT form,

excellent substance, few blooms and slow repeat. Upright grower, dark green foliage, will mildew.

DEBUT (SWEET SYMPHONY), Min (Mouchotte '88). RB (rb), luminous scarlet/blending to cream to yellow at base, 15-18 petals, AARS '89. Brisbane (1 pl 1 yr 15" BC): Showy colours, pinkish-red with white shadings and base, ages cherry-red. Large blooms for a Mini, more like a Patio Rose. Exhibition form, excellent substance, long lasting, very floriferous and good repeat, excellent in a large pot. Vigorous rounded bush, lots of dark green foliage, no disease with good spray program. Hopkins (1 pl 4 yrs 12" ON): Exhibition form, good substance, tiny blooms. Compact grower, nice dark green foliage, disease-resistant, hardy. Scott (1 pl 2 yrs 15" ON): Striking colour on a plant that is close to perfect in all ways - a 'must have' rose. One to a stem, flowers open quickly, always in bloom, exceptional repeat. Vigorous grower, plentiful foliage, no disease. Yeomans (1 pl 1 yr 1' BC): A delightful bushy Mini with pretty flowers, white petals edged red.

DEE BENNETT, Min (Saville '88 int '89). OB (ob), yellow and orange/becoming orange and yellow, 25 petals, AOE '89. Arberry (1 pl 1 yr 12-15" BC): Numerous blooms, both singles and sprays, excellent form, very good substance. A very attractive Miniature for borders, blends well with other colours. Bushy grower, medium green foliage, no disease. Decker (1 pl 1 yr 18" AK): Apricot/orange blend, bright colour, fades lighter. Exhibition form, excellent substance, few clusters and blooms, medium bloom cycle, long lasting. Spreading growth habit, medium green foliage, some mildew. Yeomans (1 pl 1 yr 1.5' BC): Colourful deep yellow and pink HT shaped flowers on vigorous bush - will keep.

ELLAMAE, Min (Saville '86). AB (ab), apricot, 35 petals. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 12" ON): Apricot blend, not outstanding. Double bloom, exhibition form, good substance. Bushy grower, disease-resistant, hardy.

ENJOY (Reg as LAVjoy in US), Min (Laver '89 int '90). PB (pb), blush pink/edged deeper pink/white reverse, 22 petals. Freeman (1 pl 3 yrs 12" ON): White with deep pink edges, perfect HT form, excellent substance, a beautiful Mini. Compact grower, what foliage during this summer's blackspot epidemic - hope the foliage will be a little better next year. Porter (1 pl 2 yrs 16" SK): For beauty of individual blooms this is one of my favourites - exhibition form, excellent substance, in clusters. To my mind, it is a bit stingy with blooms, especially early in the season. Open upright growth habit, dark green dull foliage, trace of blackspot in September, hardiness OK with protection. Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs 14" ON): I love the pretty pink blend, a miniature 'Esmeralda'. Exhibition form, excellent substance, repeats well and quickly. Vigorous grower, small shiny foliage, hardiness is good.

FIGURINE, Min (Benardella '91 int '92). W (w), ivory-white/tinged pink, 15 to 25 petals, AOE '92. Archibald (1 pl 1 yr 12" SK): A nice clear white, decorative form, good to excellent substance, medium to large double bloom in clusters, repeat bloom. Have not found out enough about this one for further comment. Low bush, clean foliage. Decker (2 pls 1 yr 30" AK): Nice colour combination, white with pink shadings. High-centred exhibition form, excellent substance, large double bloom, good rebloom. Tall spindly grower, medium green sparse foliage, healthy. Magee (1 pl 1 yr 24" ON): HT bud, pointed petals, large open bloom with fairly good HT form, good substance. Very attractive garden variety. Tall bushy grower, long stems, medium size foliage. Porter (1 pl 1 yr 11" SK): Exhibition form, excellent substance, very large bloom, borne singly. Worst performance of any new Mini rose I've grown. It had maybe 3 or 4 flowers this year from buds it had on arrival, no bloom after mid July, foliage very chlorotic and needed iron - the only Mini to have this problem. Open grower, a bit upright, medium green, not too abundant foliage, no disease.

GENTLE TOUCH, Min (patio). (Dickson '86). LP (lp), soft pale pink, 15-25 petals, ROTY '86. No reports.

GOLD STRIKE, Min (Heirloom Roses '90 NR). RB (rb), red/yellow stripes. No reports.

GOLDEN HALO, Min (Saville '91). MY (my), brilliant canary yellow, 24-26 petals, AOE '91. Decker (1 pl 1 yr 20" AK): Medium yellow flushed pink, exhibition form, excellent substance, mostly single blooms, fairly quick to rebloom - a nice rose. Bushy grower, medium dark green foliage, healthy. Magee (1 pl 2 yrs 17" ON): Bright yellow, decorative form, like a Floribunda, good substance, but didn't bloom enough. Upright grower, rather large foliage, no disease, hardy.

GOOD MORNING AMERICA, Min (Saville '91). MY (my), bright sunshine yellow, 55-60 petals, AOE '91. Decker (1 pl 1 yr 20" AK): Exhibition form, some confused centres, good substance, in small clusters, good amount of bloom, average rebloom - a nice rose. Spreading grower, medium green foliage, healthy. Kopecky (1 pl 1 yr 15" NE): Clear bright yellow with some exhibition blooms, a good addition to my Mini garden. Upright grower, no disease this year. Magee (1 pl 2 yrs 21" ON): A well shaped bud and large open bloom with tinge of pink around edge, good HT form, good substance, repeats well but doesn't put on the show of 'Rise 'n' Shine'. A good growing, rather loose bush, medium sized foliage, no disease, hardy. Mychaluk (1 pl 1 yr tall AB): The only reason I include this in my report is I winter my Minis under lights - this one didn't make it. Porter (1 pl 2 yrs 16" SK): Medium yellow with red edges which intensify with age. Exhibition form, excellent substance, in clusters, needs

deadheading, reliable and generous bloom. Vigorous upright grower, dark green slightly glossy foliage, no disease, hardiness OK with protection.

GOURMET POPCORN, Min (Desamero '86). W (w), pure white, 12-20 petals, sport of Popcorn. No reports.

HAP RENSHAW, Min (Rennie '91). AB (ab), apricot. Hopkins (1 pl 1 yr 15" ON): 1st year plant, slow, hope for better luck next year. Scott (1 pl 2 yrs 2' ON): HT exhibition form, one to a stem, fair repeat. Similar to 'Jean Kenneally' in flower and growth but unfortunately quite prone to mildew - buy 'Jean Kenneally' instead. Vigorous grower, hardiness is good.

HEAVENLY DAYS, Min (Saville '88). OP (op), glowing indian-orange/reverse lemon yellow/flushed fire red, 28-32 petals, AOE '88. Decker (2 pls 2 yrs 2' AK): Apricot-orange, decorative form, good substance, smaller than 'Dee Bennett' and better than 'Dee Bennett', mostly single blooms. Bushy grower, small medium green foliage, some mildew.

ICE QUEEN, Min (Saville '91). W (w), white with pink tints, 60 petals, sport of 'Cupcake'. Decker (1 pl 1 yr 12" AK): 1.5" double bloom, exhibition HT type form, excellent substance, fair to rebloom. Very similar to 'Cupcake' - should be floriferous. Compact grower, dark green foliage, some mildew. Freeman (1 pl 1 yr 8" ON): Perfect HT form, excellent substance, looks like a lovely white Mini. Compact grower, hardiness is good.

IMPULSE, Min (Jolly '86). OP (op), salmon pink/reverse light yellow, 38 petals. No reports.

JENNIFER, Min (Benardella '85). PB (pb), light pink/white reverse, 35 petals, AOE '85. No reports. (Last year for reporting this rose).

JIM DANDY, Min (Benardella '88 int '89). RB (rb), medium red/reverse yellow flushed red, AOE '89. No reports.

JUNE LAVER, Min (Laver '87 int '88). DY (dy), deep gold, 20-25 petals, CRS 75th Anniversary Rose. Porter (1 pl 5 yrs 7" SK): Nice light gold to cream, exhibition form, excellent substance, large flowers, in short-stemmed clusters, long lasting. Hardly worth growing because of a lack of vigour, and not enough blooms. Scott (2 pls 2 yrs 12" BC): Perfect exhibition HT form, one to a stem, very good repeat, stems tend to be short. Our favourite Mini - always seems to have a number of perfect blooms. Compact grower, healthy foliage. Stanton (2 pls 3 yrs 10" ON): Lovely yellow, exhibition form, good substance, usually has many buds and flowers, one of the prettiest Minis I grow. Good compact growth habit, good green foliage,

hardiness is good too.

LAVENDER JADE, Min (Benardella '87). M (m), lavender/cream reverse, 32-35 petals. Porter (1 pl 5 yrs 15" SK): Exhibition form, blemishes easily, in clusters, intermittent bloomer. I may discard this one - not impressed with the colour or its lack of floriferousness. Upright grower, dark green foliage, slight blackspot in fall, hardiness OK with protection.

LIVING BOUQUET (YELLOW FESTIVAL), Min (Laver '91). MY (ly), light canary yellow, 40-50 petals. Porter (1 pl 2 yrs 14" SK): I like this one very much for its soft colour, daintiness of flowers and foliage. Exhibition form, excellent substance, in sprays and singly, short stemmed, long lasting. I found it stingy with blooms early in the season, but fall production was excellent. Compact bushy grower, dark green, smaller than average foliage, no disease, hardiness OK with protection.

LUIS DESAMERO, Min (Bennett '89). LY (ly), soft pastel yellow, 28 petals. Decker (1 pl 1 yr 30" AK): Light yellow, fades to white, large bloom, exhibition form, single bloom to a stem, sparse bloomer and slow to rebloom. Will watch - hopefully better next year. Bushy grower, medium green foliage, some mildew. Heaslip (1 pl 1 yr 14" BC): Very pale yellow, almost white, nicely reflexed exhibition form, good substance, single stems. Slightly spreading growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease. Magee (1 pl 1 yr 12" ON): Nice HT bud, opens quite fast, good HT form bloom, attractive and quite a good bloomer. Bushy grower, medium size foliage, no disease.

MAURINE NEUBERGER, Min (Spooner '89). MR (mr), crimson, 30 petals. Archibald (2 pls 2 yrs 16" SK): A very excellent dark red, almost purple at times. Exhibition form, excellent substance, very double bloom, some nice singles as well as clusters, very floriferous. Tall bush, dark foliage, no disease, hardiness good with just snow cover. Magee (1 pl 2 yrs 16" ON"): Well shaped HT bud and nice form open bloom, good substance. Upright bushy grower, foliage in proportion, has to be sprayed early for mildew. Mychaluk (1 pl 2 yrs tall AB): Large sweetheart-like form, good substance, usually singles not sprays. I have the feeling that this rose may improve with age - right now I hesitate to say 'yea' or 'nay'. Sturdy grower, adequate foliage, no disease, hardiness OK. Smallenberg (1 pl 1 yr 12" BC): 1 1/4" double bloom, like a very tiny 'National Trust', exhibition form, good substance, all singles. Will keep another year - the few blooms were perfect but very slow to repeat. Would be good choice for Mini box classes. Sparse upright grower, pretty pointed foliage, mildew prone.

MOUNTIE, Min (Laver '84 int '85). MR (mr), brilliant red, 35 petals, Canada's Heritage '85 Rose. Porter (1 pl 8 yrs 16" SK): A reliable performer with bright scarlet colour, nearly exhibition, excellent substance, in clusters, fairly continuous this year, stems are rather short for cutting. Bushy grower, dark green foliage, devastating blackspot in fall, hardiness OK with protection. Stanton (1 pl 3 yrs 12" ON): Very satisfactory little rose, good form and substance, bright red colour, always many flowers and repeats well. Low spreading grower, pretty light green foliage, hardiness good. (Last year for reporting this rose).

NEW BEGINNING, Min (Saville '88 int '89). OB (ob), orange-yellow bicolour, 40-50 petals, AARS '89. Arberry (1 pl 1 yr 15" BC): Exhibition form, good substance, odd cluster but mostly singles. A very attractive Mini but believe it would look better in a bed of more like itself. Thick bushy grower, mediocre foliage, no disease. Hopkins (2 pls 4 yrs 24" ON): Almost as large as a Floribunda, exhibition form, excellent substance, in bloom all season. Spreading grower, dark green foliage, disease-resistant, hardy. McGee (1 pl 2 yrs 12" ON): Clear orange with light reverse. Tiny cylindrical buds unfurl into exquisite little HT type blooms that hold form for 2 days before blowing. An obliging plant producing both noble and cluster blooms for show purposes. Won best of class last year and best Miniature in show this year. Blooms bravely right into November. Bushy grower, light green foliage, but unfortunately susceptible to blackspot, hardy with hilling. Mychaluk (1 pl 1 yr tall, AB): No trusses for me, all individual blooms, excellent substance. I tried this one when it was first introduced and was very unimpressed. This year was a 180 degree turn-around - just bloomed from one end of the season to the other. Given our rotten summer, it's nothing short of a miracle! Large spreading bush, well spaced abundant foliage, no disease noted.

NICKELODEON, Min (patio) (McGredy '89 int '91). RB (rb), hand-painted bright red/pure white eye, 6-14 petals. No reports.

NIGHTHAWK, Min (Hardgrove '88 int '89). MR (mr), 22 petals, AOE '89. No reports.

OLD GLORY, Min (mini-flora) (Benardella '88). MR (mr), bright red/yellow base, 23 petals, AOE '88. Decker (1 pl 1 yr 10" AK): Medium red, gold shading on reverse, exhibition form, excellent substance, large bloom, in singles, medium floriferousness and bloom cycle. I like this rose, but would like more blooms. Bushy grower, medium green foliage, healthy. Freeman (1 pl 3 yrs 10" ON): Glowing medium red with yellow base, HT form, excellent substance, big bloom, one to a stem, and lots of them. Very rewarding - always some bloom, great colour and form. Compact grower, hardiness is good. Hopkins (1 pl 4 yrs 18" ON): Double bloom, exhibition

form, good substance, blows fast but improves each year. Compact grower, dark green disease-resistant foliage, hardy. Porter (1 pl 5 yrs 15" SK): Exhibition form, ruffled petals, opens quickly, excellent substance, large blooms, usually singles on long stems. A disappointing rose for me, not enough vigour or flowers. Upright leggy grower, sparse dark green foliage, blackspot in fall, hardiness OK with protection.

ORANGE JEWEL, Min (Kordes '87 NR). OR (or). No reports.

ORANGE LOVE, Min (Williams '86). OB (ob), glowing orange, reverse deeper orange to dark red, 45 petals. No reports.

PIERRINE, Min (M.C. Williams '88). OP (op), salmon orange/reverse slightly lighter, 40 petals. Heaslip (1 pl 1 yr 14" BC): Perfect exhibition form, very good substance, love the bloom but would like to see more - maybe next year. Slender growth habit, medium green foliage, no disease. Magee (1 pl 1 yr 10" ON): Deep pink for me, beautiful exhibition bud, large open bloom, in clusters, outstanding form, good substance. Was impressed by this at a rose show and at a garden. Upright bushy growth habit.

PINK BOUQUET (PINK FESTIVAL), Min (Laver '90 int '91). LP (lp), light pink/aging blush pink with deep pink edge, 50-60 petals. Porter (1 pl 1 yr 10" SK): Decorative form, excellent substance, in clusters, abundant and fairly continuous bloomer. I obtained this one as a pot plant in October and grew it in a sunny window where it bloomed well most of the winter and stayed very compact. When set outside in spring it sulked and refused to bloom until late September. I'm impressed with its indoor performance. Low bushy grower, dark green abundant foliage, no disease.

PINSTRIPE, Min (striped), (Moore '85 int '86). RB (rb), red with white stripe, 35 petals. Porter (2 pls 2 yrs 10" & 30" SK): Flowers tend to be more red than white but I like the unique colour combination. Nearly exhibition form, excellent substance, in clusters, long-lasting and continuous. My original plant was obtained as a tree rose. I buried it in the garden for winter and replanted it in a patio pot for the summer where it performed admirably. A young plant started in winter from cuttings grew vigorously when planted in the garden but produced only a few flowers - hope it will do better next year. Upright grower, dark green foliage, no disease, hardy with protection.

PLATINUM LADY, Min (Laver '88 int '89). M (m), pale lavender/reverse white, 21 petals. No reports.

POTLUCK RED, Min (Laver '88 int '89). DR (dr), deep red, 35 petals. No reports.

POTLUCK YELLOW (MINIJET)(SPICY in Europe)(YELLOW MINI-WONDER in US), Min, (Laver '85 int '86). MY (my), 20 petals. No reports.

PRIDE 'N' JOY, Min (Warriner '91 int '92). OB (ob), coppery orange/yellow and cream reverse, 30-35 petals, AARS '92. Decker (1 pl 1 yr 14" AK): Nice bright colour - orange with yellow base/flushed pink. 2" double bloom, exhibition form, good substance, lots of flowers and quick to rebloom. Mildew is hard to control; finding that the ARS award Minis tend to be mildewers in our climate, e.g, 'Jean Kenneally', 'Loving Touch', 'New Beginning'. Spreading grower, medium green foliage. Hopkins (1 pl 1 yr ON): Did nothing first year - better luck next year. Magee (1 pl 1 yr 18" ON): HT bud and medium sized open bloom with good form. I like this, the best of this year's introductions, always blooming. Strong bushy grower, medium sized foliage, no disease. Porter (2 pls 1 yr 22" SK): Coral orange, yellow base, disappointing to find it fades quickly to coral pink. Exhibition form, excellent substance, mostly borne singly, opens fast. When I read the promotional description on this one I decided it was a 'must have', in fact good enough to go to 2 plants. Where are the flowers? While blooming occurred over a fairly long period, it was rare to see more than 1 or 2 at a time. Upright vigorous grower, dark green foliage, mildew in September.

RADIANT, Min (mini-flora) (Benardella '87 int '88). OR (or), brilliant orange red, 23-27 petals. No reports.

RAINDROPS, Min (Saville '89 int '90). M (m), light mauve-purple/light yellow base/reverse lighter, 24 petals. Decker (1 pl 2 yrs 18" AK): Lavender/pink reverse, dull overall colour - not impressed. Exhibition form, good substance, small double bloom, in small clusters, floriferousness and rebloom only medium. Upright grower, small medium green foliage, healthy. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 12" ON): Exhibition form, good substance - pleasant surprise, improves each year. Compact grower, dark green disease-resistant foliage. Mychaluk (1 pl 2 yrs med AB): Mauve/white reverse. Not exhibition form, OK substance. Honestly don't remember this one standing out this year in my large collection of Minis. OK foliage, no disease noted. Hardiness OK too.

REGINE, Min (J. Hefner '89 int '90). PB (pb), soft light pink/reverse silvery pink, AOE '90. No reports.

RING OF FIRE, Min (Moore '86). YB (yb), deep yellow/edged vivid orange/red. AOE '87. No reports.

ROLLER COASTER (MINNIE MOUSE), Min (McGredy '87 int 88). RB (rb), striped, 6-14 petals. No reports.

ROYAL VICTORIA, Min (Laver '91). PB (op), coral pink/silvery reverse, 41+ petals, created to celebrate 100th year of The Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal, Canada. Ouellette (3 pls 2 yrs 8" QC): Buds deep coral pink, blooms lighter coral pink with cream reverse, fades to deep coral pink until it shatters. Perfect HT buds open slowly to exhibition form blooms that quill at maturity, very good substance, in clusters and often singly, good repeat bloom. Has won best Miniature in several Quebec shows for past two years. Small bushy grower, dark green foliage, no disease, hardiness good with protection.

SACHET (SAVasach), Min (mini-flora) (Saville '86). M (m), lavender/yellow stamens, 30 petals. Porter (1 pl 1 yr 15" SK): Lavender to dirty pink, decorative form, excellent substance, large with 4 or 5 rows of petals, not very abundant bloomer, rather fleeting. I'm trying this one again after losing my first one several years ago to winter kill. As with my 1st plant, I found it very stingy with blooms but seems to have much better vigour so perhaps it will survive winter with protection. I planted this one for fragrance and it is excellent in this regard. Dark green foliage, no disease.

SANS SOUCI, Min (Laver '86). DP (dp), deep fuchsia pink, 40 petals. No reports.

SCARLET MOSS, Min (mini-moss) (Moore '88). MR (mr), intense scarlet red, 10 petals. Porter (1 pl 4 yrs 14" SK): Brilliant red, semi-double, decorative form, excellent substance, in small clusters. This one did not winter too well and was not too vigorous this year. Flower production was fairly insignificant. As this rose is unique, I'm planning to pamper it for the winter in hopes of better production next year. Attractive large dark green shiny foliage, some blackspot late in season, needs good winter protection.

SHELLEY RENEE, Min (Saville '88 int '89). PB (pb), salmon-pink/reverse peach. No reports.

SHOWBOUND (LAVbound), Min (Laver '89). OP (op), orange pink shading to coral pink, 53 petals. Porter (1 pl 2 yrs 10" SK): Pink with orange hues, very large flowers for a short plant but attractive. Exhibition form, excellent substance, usually in clusters, not very profuse, long lasting. Low bushy grower, medium green glossy foliage, no disease, hardiness OK with protection.

SILVER PHANTOM (MELISSA JOYCE), Min (Rennie '88 int '89), silver lavender, 33 petals. M (m). No reports.

SINCERELY YOURS, Min (Moore '91). MR (mr), 6-14 petals, AOE '92. Decker (1 pl 1 yr 10" AK): A dull colour in our climate, better when open, with stamens showing. Decorative form, good substance, semi-double when open, borne in small clusters, medium repeat bloom. Bushy growth habit, dark green foliage, healthy.

SNOWBOUND, Min (Laver '89 int '90). W (w), ivory/reverse white, 55 petals. No reports.

SPRINGWOOD GOLD, Min (Laver '89). MY (my), deep buttery yellow, 20 petals. Smallenberg (1 pl 2 yrs 8" BC): Golden yellow paling to butter yellow. 1.75" bloom, exhibition form, very good substance, long lasting, singles only, among first to bloom in spring (May 14 in 1992) but very slow to repeat. Very few blooms this year, will keep another year. Could be Mini box class entry. Compact grower with short stems, dainty mid-green foliage, no disease.

SPRINGWOOD PURPLE, Min (patio) (Laver '90 int '91). DP (dp), deep fuchsia pink, 25-30 petals. Hopkins (1 pl 2 yrs 12" ON): Has not shown much in 2 years. Magee (1 pl 2 yrs 8" ON): Rosy purple, nice HT bud, medium sized HT form bloom, good substance. Barely came through the winter and grew short and bushy with short stems. Bloomed well and was very attractive in the fall. Medium size foliage, disease-free. Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs 10" ON): Deep bluish rose, exhibition form, good substance, fairly floriferous, a pretty little plant. Compact grower, good bright green foliage.

STRAWBERRY DELIGHT, Min (Rennie '89 int '90). PB (pb), white with medium pink freckles/reverse white with pink edges, 28 petals. Smallenberg (1 pl 2 yrs 12" BC): Warm white with petals edged in pink, a charming little rose. Beautiful bud opens to perfect exhibition form bloom on long stems, very good substance, mostly singles, excellent repeat. Slightly larger than average Mini but perfect in every way - definitely one to keep, even a slight fragrance. Spreading grower, pointed semi-glossy foliage, no disease.

SUZY, Min (Bridges '90 int '91). MP (mp), medium pink/near white at base blending to light pink, 38-40 petals, AOE '91. Decker (2 pls 1 yr 18" AK): Clear medium pink, nice colour. Exhibition form, excellent substance, medium size double bloom, mostly singles, average floriferousness and rebloom, hoping for more blooms next year. Spreading grower, medium light green foliage, healthy.

SWANSONG, Min (McCann '88). W (w), 15-25 petals. Porter (1 pl 3 yrs 18" SK): White, colour tends to be amber in early season. Large bloom, exhibition form, excellent substance, usually borne singly, never very profuse. Like its pollen parent, 'Margaret Merril', it is wonderfully fragrant.

Plant is vigorous but is not especially floriferous, excellent for cutting. Have read this one is tender but I found it to winter well with protection. Dark green foliage, no disease.

SWEET BUTTERFLY, Min (Laver '89). M (m), lavender pink/mauve stamens, 12-15 petals. No reports.

TARA ALLISON, Min (McGredy '87 int '86). OR (mr), geranium red, 6-14 petals. No reports.

TEDDY BEAR, Min (Saville '89 int '90). R (r), terra-cotta/reverse lighter, 28 petals. Archibald (1 pl 1 yr 14" SK): Burnt orange - don't care too much for colour but it's unique and an excellent Mini. Exhibition form, excellent substance, large bloom, both singles and clusters, very floriferous. Vigorous bushy grower, clean foliage. Kopecky (1 pl 1 yr 12" NE): Could be exhibition, good substance, produced a good amount of bloom on a robust plant the first year. No disease. Stanton (1 pl 2 yrs 10" ON): Unusual russet colour, a very attractive little rose, reddens as it ages. Good form and substance. Neat compact grower, good dark green foliage, hardiness is good.

TIPPER, Min (Jolly '87 int '88). MP (mp), soft pink, 32 petals, AOE '89. No reports.

TUT'S TREASURE (LAVtrek)(KING TUT), Min (Laver '89). DY (dy), intense yellow. Porter (1 pl 2 yrs 10" SK): Exhibition form, excellent substance, in clusters, blooms on short stems sporadically throughout the season. Not as vigorous as I would like, was more floriferous this year but no repeat bloom after August 25. Low grower, mid-green foliage, no disease, hardiness OK with protection.

TWO-TIMER, Min (Moore '90, int '91). OB (ob), orange red/lighter shade of orange and white stripes, up to 70 petals. No reports.

WHISTLE STOP, Min (McGredy '88 int '89). RB (rb), white with magenta stripes, 6-14 petals. No reports.

WHOOPIE, Min (Saville '91 int '92). RB (rb), red and white bicolour, 28-32 petals. Archibald (1 pl 1 yr 12" SK): Red with white fringe, mid to large double bloom, exhibition form excellent substance, in clusters, floriferous. I like this one very much - beautiful blossoms. Nice solid bush, clean foliage. Decker (1 pl 1 yr 14" AK): Dark red on white base and back of petals, overall bloom colour is dark red in our cool climate. 1.5" bloom, many petals, exhibition form, heavy substance, slow to repeat. Compact grower, dark green foliage, some mildew. Magee (1 pl 1 yr 16" ON): Dusky

red and white - I liked this variety and it was different from 'Debut'. Nice HT form bloom, good substance, attractive clusters. Quite vigorous grower, medium sized foliage.

WILFRID H. PERRON, Min (Laver '87 int '88). MP (mp), vivid shrimp pink, 70-80 petals. Stanton (1 pl 3 yrs 10" ON): As pretty a pink Mini as can be found, neat little bloom, lots of bloom and repeats well. Very compact grower, small bright foliage, hardiness is good.

OTHER TYPES OF ROSES

DRAGON'S EYE (EYE OF THE DRAGON), Hyb. China (Heirloom Roses '90) (Seedling x Seedling). (dr), 41 petals.